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Coast Guard Observes 150 Years of Service; Big Freighter Launched

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 3, 1940

In New England: Boston Fetes Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard today opened a week's celebration of its 150th anniversary. Boston joins in observance. [Details: Page 9.]

Another $2,430,000 freighter for the American Merchant Marine was launched today at the Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, when the Exhibitor slid down the ways. The vessel is part of the $40,000,000 program of the American Export Lines. [Details: Page 11.]

Massachusetts state forests and recreation areas are being used more than ever before, Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation, announced today. More than 150,000 persons visit the areas each week it is stated. [Details: Page 9.]

One hundred thousand officers and men of the National Guard, Regular Army, and organized reserves leave northeastern states tonight for maneuvers in northern New York State. [Details: Page 9.]

War Summary: Air Attack Silences Nazi Radio

Bremen's silence, as the radiocasting station suddenly became still late at night, indicated that Britain's incessant air attacks on many strategic points in Germany were continuing. [Details: Page 5.]

German raids on Britain were claimed to have done considerable damage. Three ships were said to have been sunk by air bombs.

Australian troops, coming to reinforce those arriving in June, arrived safely in England.

British mission is in the United States seeking war supplies to enable India to give more substantial help to Britain in the war.

Pétain Orders Freemasonry Dissolved

Vichy, France (AP)—The Pétain Government has ordered dissolution of Freemasonry and all other secret societies in France, it was announced today. The press charged Freemasonry with offenses ranging from sapping the morale of France to undermining the work of Marshal Pétain's government.

In Far East: Japan Protests Spy Arrests

British arrests of two prominent Japanese businessmen in London and the reported roundup of other Japanese alleged to be engaged in spy operations throughout the Empire has drawn a strong protest from Tokyo.

A trip to Berlin and Rome by Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, to conduct closer negotiations with the Axis powers was reported to be under consideration.

Japanese moves in Indo-China seemed indicated when a chief of the Japanese Contraband Control in French Indo-China made "important representations" to the Governor of the French colony.

French New Caledonia Backs Britain in War

Sydney, New South Wales (AP)—A dispatch to the Sydney Telegraph said today the French island colony of New Caledonia, 875 miles east of Australia, had refused to recognize the French-German armistice and had pledged support to Britain in continuing the war against Germany.

In Washington: Child-Aid Bill Speeded in House

The House Rules Committee granted legislative right-of-way to a measure permitting American ships to transport war-refugee children, provided the ships were granted "safe conduct" by all warring nations. Any vessel on such a mission could carry no cargo, would be unarmed and could not be convoyed by war vessels, under the measure. Only children under 16 years of age could be transported.

Sidney Hillman, labor member of the National Defense Commission, set up a four-man committee—two members of the American Federation of Labor and two of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—to try to keep peace between the rival organizations in defense industries.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation reports the sale during June of more than 4,800 foreclosed homes for an aggregate of $16,000,000. Ivan Carson, Deputy General Manager, said the Corporation had sold 105,000 homes since it was founded, and nearly 50,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30; he added that only 3 per cent of present accounts were even temporarily in default.

The Farm Credit Administration reports that its financing has aggregated $313,545,000 in the first half of 1940, an increase of 8 per cent over the similar period of 1939. Loans to co-operatives, it said, totaled $33,906,000, compared with $27,217,000 in the first half of last year.

Turkish Police Director Reported Ousted

Berlin (AP via Radio)—The German radio reported the Turkish Director of Political Police in Istanbul and his deputy had been relieved of their posts after conducting an inquiry against three German subjects who were acquitted on charges of menacing the Turkish State.

British Purchases in U. S. Cross $2,000,000,000

New York (AP)—British war purchases in the United States have climbed above the $2,000,000,000 mark, according to the British Purchasing Commission here. It also was intimated, although not stated definitely, that airplane deliveries from the United States to Britain now are at the rate of about 300 a month, as against an April delivery of approximately 200 monthly.

Cargo Vessel Launched at Kearny, N. J.

Kearny, N. J. (AP)—The first of a series of five 6,750-ton cargo vessels for the United States Maritime Commission was launched here at the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company.

Pacific Fleet Unit Returns From Cruise

Honolulu (AP)—A fleet concentration consisting of 10 battleships, cruisers, and destroyers returned from a due south direction and entered Pearl Harbor. For the first time in 10 days no warships were anchored off Pearl Harbor or Honolulu.

War Department Bars Visitors at 'Soo'

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (AP)—The War Department closed the Sault locks to all visitors, effective Aug. 12, as a matter of "military necessity." No other reason was given for the closing, which restores a restriction that existed from the outbreak of war in Europe last September until June 15 of this year.

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There's No Let-Up In Its War on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

The Anti-Saloon League of Rhode Island has lost its charter, but you can take the word of its officers that there will be no letup in the war on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

As a matter of fact, the organization which has campaigned for temperance and prohibition since 1914 intends to keep right on with its work.

Newspapermen covering the State House discovered that the charter had been forfeited to the Secretary of State because of failure to file biennial reports in 1938 and 1940, in accordance with law.

"Thanks for calling my attention to it," said George B. Safford, superintendent of the League. "It was an oversight. I'll attend to it right away."

Navy to Widen Air Defense Of Alaskan Bases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—As the Navy took steps to improve the Alaskan defenses opposite Russian territory by awarding $4,305,000 in contracts for work at naval air stations on Kodiak and Unalaska Islands, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy appealed to all naval constructors to refrain from luring skilled labor away from other plants at work on the huge defense program.

Following the lead set by President Roosevelt several weeks ago, the Secretary called upon naval contractors to turn to the great reservoir of unemployed for their workers and to begin immediate courses in training to meet the shortage of skilled men which may develop when the Nation starts spending more than $10,000,000,000 on defense during the current year.

Aids Defense Plant Expansion

The Secretary's announcement was accompanied by word from a House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Taxation that it had tentatively agreed to a bill that suspends the Vinson-Trammell Act, permits a five-year amortization of defense plant expansions and provides for the establishment of an excess profits tax to prevent the creation of "defense millionaires."

Strong interest was aroused in both national defense and diplomatic circles here by the announcement that the Navy had just let contracts amounting to $8,914,500 for work on four naval airports, one on Unalaska Island and another on Kodiak Island.

Unalaska, a major link in the great string of Aleutians, jutting southwestward from Alaska, will enable the United States to match construction now said to be proceeding in near-by Russian Siberia.

The syndicate of three firms which will do the work in the Unalaska base was also authorized to do additional work on the airbase construction already under way at Kodiak Island, lying just south of the Alaska mainland. The work on Kodiak and Unalaska Islands is considered significant in the light of reports that the Russians are building an airbase on Big Diomede Island, which lies but a few miles west of the Alaskan mainland in the Bering Strait.

The other two Islands included in the airbase awards are Puerto Rico, where work is being done at San Juan, and Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands.

Woodring Anti-Draft

Harry Woodring, former Secretary of War, has entered the fray over compulsory military training with a letter to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan expressing his opposition of any form of compulsory service before the Army Chief of Staff shall have certified that voluntary recruiting has failed.

The conscript bill as it stood at week end had been polished by the Senate Military Committee after hearing testimony by the War Department to provide for the registration of all men 21 to 30 years old, inclusive—some 12,000,000 in all—with exemptions for those with dependents to support.

It also would permit supplemental voluntary one-year enlistments for all between 18 and 35. Amendments had been rejected that would limit the number of men who might be called up to 900,000, and another under which voluntary one-year enlistments would be tried for a 90-day period to see if the Army's personnel needs could be satisfied without compulsory service.

While Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, has never informed Congress of the failure of voluntary enlisting to meet the Nation's needs, he has done so orally in testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Woodring hits at Conscription bill: Page 3.

'Free Election' In Baltic New Soviet 'Grab'

Paper money 'looting' of small states revealed; Private homes liquidated by agents.

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Council of the Russian Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution creating the Moldavian Union Republic, in which is incorporated the larger part of Bessarabia, recently obtained from Rumania.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 3—The Supreme Soviet's meeting in Moscow to seal with a rubber stamp the loss of independence for the Baltic nations is a deed of unparalleled cynicism.

It was announced that "democratic elections" would be held to the legislative bodies.

These elections in reality proved to be of a typical totalitarian character with only one ticket and no opposition candidates. As in all Soviet elections, the official slate received 90-odd per cent of the total vote, an amazing total for countries where for years public sentiment has been strongly anti-Communist.

What happens when the Soviets occupy new districts or countries may be described as follows:

The Soviets are accustomed to regard everything there as belonging to them for the taking and a process of systematic "looting" begins with the arrival of the first troops to whom foreign cities, with their well-stocked shops, are a wonderland.

Whether in Poland, Bessarabia, or the Baltic countries, the technique is the same.

Troops Spend "Paper"

The troops are well provided with paper rubles which the local inhabitants are compelled to accept at the official rate.

Close on the heels of the Army come swarms of "artists, writers, and journalists" seeking in the words of Pravda "creative inspiration from contact with the newly liberated peoples" as well as a host of others who on various pretexts are able to wangle permission to visit the occupied territories.

One Moscow acquaintance of the writer managed to get sent "for research in the history of the Polish revolutionary movement" and returned home with seven suitcases filled with clothing and every conceivable type of consumers goods from watches and fountain-pens to dog collars.

In return for their ravaged merchandise the shopkeepers accumulate paper rubles. During the winter months the "Black Bourse" rate in Moscow dropped to what was for recent years a record low of 40 rubles to the dollar—as compared with an

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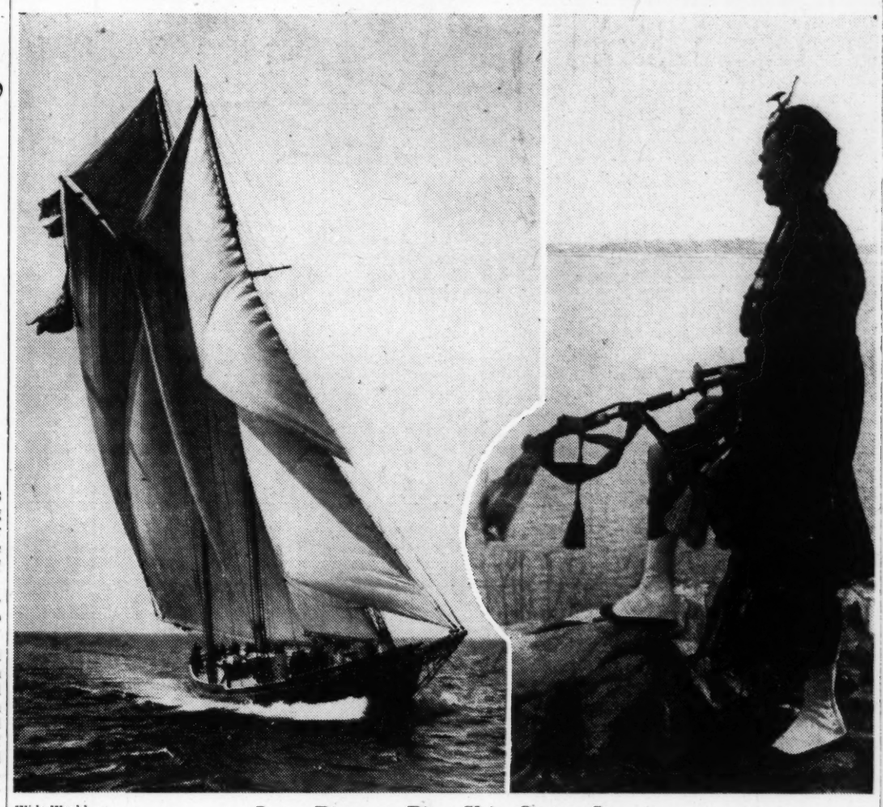
Gloucester Valor to Be Honored



Wide World

Lone Piper to Pipe Ship Out to Sea

As part of Port of Gloucester Day celebration on Aug. 14 the famous fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud will put to sea under full sail while the drones of a lone Highlander's pipes float out from a rocky headland. Left: the Thebaud with sails unfurled. Right: The Highland piper.

Willkie Maps Campaign On Three Main Fronts

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 3—Wendell Willkie acted today to set up a closely-knit but triple-headed organization which will begin immediately to carry forward his presidential "crusade" on three fronts.

Impressed with the need of getting his campaign staff functioning at once and more energetically, Mr. Willkie summoned to his vacation headquarters the leading figures of the Republican High Command and spent all day conferring with them on organization problems.

The urgent task which the Republican nominee aims to accomplish this week end is an effective, smooth-working integration of the diverse groups which have mushroomed all over the country and which are supporting his candidacy enthusiastically but haphazardly.

Leaders at Conference

Present at the conference, most imposing and important gathering of Republican chiefs since Mr. Willkie met with the National Committee in Washington nearly a month ago, were:

Mr. Willkie and his personal representative, Russell Davenport, the $30,000-a-year managing editor of Fortune Magazine who resigned to work for Mr. Willkie's nomination.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and campaign manager.

John D. M. Hamilton, Executive Director of the National Committee, who is temporarily in charge of the Chicago office.

Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., National Committeeman from Connecticut, and eastern campaign manager.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen, once Chairman of the National Committee, now its General Counsel and formerly American Ambassador to Rome.

Charles R. Goodspeed of Chicago, Treasurer of the National Committee.

Sinclair Weeks, National Com-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Two-Day Fete Is Announced By Gloucester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3—Few communities in New England outrank Gloucester in picturesqueness and stirring legend; for the summer visitor it is one of the first objectives of his "Down East" tour.

Artists have made Gloucester's wharves and fishing fleet familiar throughout the world. Writers still tap the reservoir of the valor and heroism of her sons who wrest a living from the sea. No one who has visited the community or the neighboring towns and artists' colonies on Cape Ann can ever forget the rugged rocky coast, the blue of sea and sky, and the pounding of the surf on the shore—a setting accepted as symbolizing the character of the early settlers.

Free Doughnuts

Realizing this, citizens of Gloucester are prepared to expand Gloucester's claim to fame in inviting one and all to attend two days of celebration, Aug. 14 and 15. The first day has been designated Port of Gloucester Day; August 15, Defense Day. Such revenue as accrues through units in a vast program of entertainment for visitors will be distributed among Gloucester charities.

To give just the right touch to the celebration, that breakfast delicacy, the Yankee doughnut, will be distributed free to all visitors at 10 a. m. on the first day. Thereafter, until time for the aft-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Intimate Message from Washington

Registration of Aliens at Country's Post Offices to Carry No Perils of Red Baiting or Inquisitorial Methods

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

On Dec. 26 next, when postmasters of the country would normally be recuperating from the rush of those who didn't "mail early," they will be busy getting off to the Department of Justice their reports on the first national registration of aliens.

Uncle Sam is giving the "stranger" within his gates four months—from Aug. 27 to Dec. 26—to go to a post office, leave his fingerprints and give a general accounting of his activities in the last five years.

This is the first time that any such check of aliens has been made in this country. In normal times, it would be looked upon as an invasion of individual rights, but success of "fifth columns" in other countries has moved Congress to seek new means of protection for the American principles of government.

Not even in the World War were aliens required to register and be fingerprinted, but after the raids conducted under the direction of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and emotional acts of intolerance and prejudice against the foreign-born recalled in the current movie "The Ramparts We Watch" many persons were convinced that alien registration would be a more civilized way of combating subversive activities.

Two Chief Questions

Earl G. Harrison, the Philadelphia lawyer borrowed by the Justice Department to direct the national registration of aliens, isn't making any promises as to how effective the 15-item questionnaire will be in checking "fifth column" activities. But he has included two key questions: "What activities have you been engaged in within the past five years?" and "In what organizations, devoted in whole or in part to influencing and furthering the political activities, public relations or public policy of a foreign government have you been active within the last five years?"

A lot of information can be turned up by these two questions, though there may also be a lot that won't be turned up, in spite of the heavy penalties for willful refusal to answer and for falsification of replies.

Answers to the 15 questions will also give some indication as to the number of aliens illegally in this country, since the registrant must say when, how, and in what immigrant category, he entered the United States.

There will be some aliens who will not register. If they are dishonest enough to come into the United States illegally, then they probably would not be above violating the registration law. How and when they will be rounded up depends upon further congressional instructions and appropriations for the immigration and naturalization service.

Discretion on Deportation

As a matter of fact, many of those who reveal themselves as illegal entrants will not be deportable at the present time because of the inability of American ships to travel in belligerent waters. The Department of Justice will have discretion.

If an alien finds it distasteful to register with his own postmaster, he can go to the next town or city. He can register at any second or third class post office or at any county seat post office. This reduces the possibility of local gossip and "witch hunts."

Department of Justice officials are anxious to prevent alien registration from taking on any of the aspects of "red baiting." When President Roosevelt signed the law, he made it clear: "The registration . . . does not carry with it any stigma or implication of hostility."

A Word to the Wise

The crime-detecting arm of the Justice Department—J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation—will keep to the completed file of fingerprints but even it will not have access to the information on the questionnaires without specific permission from the Attorney General.

If aliens do not co-operate with the Department of Justice in the registration, there may be much more stringent measures of Government control in store for them. More than 100 bills have been introduced in the present session of Congress affecting aliens in the United States.

Without previous committee consideration the Senate one afternoon not long ago adopted an amendment placing every employer engaged in interstate commerce in danger of a $10,000 fine or five years in prison if he employ a Communist or Nazi. That shows the mood Congress is in.

The Department of Justice plans to do a big publicity job on alien registration. The foreign language press is co-operating and to contact thousands of aliens who don't read the newspapers, settlement houses and other charity groups will be asked to help.

The wise alien will be paying a call on his postmaster sometime between Aug. 27 and Dec. 26.

Mary Hornaday

Persons Under 18 Banned From Work In All Coal Mines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — A long-time effort to protect young workers from the dangers of underground coal mining has been successfully concluded by the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Under authority vested in her by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Law, Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, U. S. Children's Bureau chief, has decreed that most work in and about coal mines is hazardous and therefore forbidden to persons under 18 years of age.

A study of minors employed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania in 1932 by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry showed that one out of every seven boys under 18 years met with an accident during the year. For boys in bituminous mines one out of every five was injured.

Miss Lenroot's order applies to both anthracite and bituminous mines whose products are shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, but not mines producing minerals or rock products. The order declared that all occupations in underground mines and in the pits of coal-stripping operations are hazardous.

The Fair Labor Standards Act requires employers to obtain certificates showing minor employees to be above the minimum legal age.

Miss Lenroot's decree was issued after conferences with mine operators, union officials, and safety experts from State and Federal mining bureaus.

Arms Drive Soon in High. Orders Show

U. S. defense status changing from 'on order' to 'on hand'; New England contracts increase.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Material evidence that America's defense status is rapidly changing from one of "on order" to one of "on hand" was contained in a survey today of contracts actually given New England concerns that play a major part in furnishing ordnance and Quartermaster supplies to the armed forces.

Ranging from a $2,500,000 hurry-up order received by Colt's Patent Firearms in Hartford for 37 millimeter anti-tank guns, to $12,500 worth of good New England sheets from the Androscoggin Mills in Lewiston, Maine, these demands passed well above the $25,000,000 mark in July, it was affirmed here today. This, of course, is exclusive of heavy shipbuilding orders placed here. It does not include orders placed prior to July 1.

Moreover, it is plain these orders are just the first flurry in the deluge shortly to fall on those six states north of New York and east of the Hudson which may look small on the map but which loom up hugely in the defense production schemes.

It is altogether likely that before the full 12 months pass, some 1,500 New England firms already surveyed by the War and Navy Departments will be rushing production day and night under the impact of a full $1,000,000,000 worth of orders. This represents between one-fifth and one-sixth the total amount expected to be spent on defenses by the United States within the year.

31 Munitions Plants

In fact, certain armament producing units have so concentrated in New England the National Defense Commission is now known to be contemplating spending $325,000,000 for immediate construction of 31 munitions plants at inland points.

Some picture of how various aspects of the defense program are trickling to the most remote parts of New England and exerting vivid influence on the region's economy can be obtained by glancing through a random list of contracts announced within the last day or two.

Some of these are: Jones and Lamson Co., Springfield, Vt., shell turning machines, $104,697; Chase Brass and Copper Co., Waterbury, Conn., cartridge cases, $1,352,556; Scovil Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., cartridge cases, $242,000.

In addition to this scattering of direct ordnance material, New England plants are turning out such army goods as: blankets, $89,250, Wyandotte Worsted Co., Waterville, Maine; sheets, $24,769, Nashua Manufacturing Co., Boston, and $12,404, Androscoggin Mills, Lewiston, Maine.

New England is also turning out raincoats in Milford, Mass., leggings in Lynn, adhesive tape in Canton, Mass.; fasteners in Cambridge, buttons in Providence, and so on.

In the way of bigger orders given during July, already publicized because of their size, the Fore River shipyards at Quincy ranks far in the lead. Orders for destroyers, cruisers and a seaplane tender totaled $248,499,000.

English Orders Received

The Springfield Armory, where the Garand Rifle is in production received orders during July totaling $5,661,600.

Some concerns ordinarily producing peacetime products that received war orders include the United Shoe Machinery Co., which is to turn out $1,316,200 worth of artillery, and the Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Co. of Springfield, which normally turns out gasoline pumps, but which is now going to add $721,594 worth of gun equipment to its production.

To many of these American orders can be added orders from England for similar goods. No figures, though, are yet available for such orders.

Even a cursory tour past the giant United Aircraft plant in East Hartford, where Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Engines and Hamilton Standard Propellers are pouring from the assembly lines discloses a cheering view of American industry responding to the most intense pressure probably ever levelled against such a unit.

Workmen are simultaneously adding new buildings while lights blaze out through the night, and giant machinery clatters in a cacophony of mobilized democracy.

The Week in Focus: Americas Take United Stand; Britain Makes Blockade 'Total'

President Backs Draft Plan; Japan Seeks New Territory

By Josephine B. Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Headlines of the week blazoned Havana's triumph—Pan-American unity. Twenty-one American Republics made history.

A headliner, too, was the President's request for authority to call out the National Guard. And in hardly smaller type, daily "heads" on the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill modifications. Week-long suspense over the President's attitude on conscription ended with more black type: "F. D. R. Approved."

Russia crowded into news space to denounce England and the United States as "imperialists," but had a soft, though not necessarily sincere, word for Germany.

Britain's prize headline was "total blockade" of the European Continent. Rumors and counter-rumors surrounded Germany's blitzkrieg plans with an air of mystery.

Making the front page easily was Japan with its "new order for Greater East Asia." Included in this order were French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

History at Havana

Even optimists blinked in a bit of amazement at the successful wind-up of the historic Pan-American Conference at Havana.

Eleven days after session opened 21 signatures went down on the dotted lines. Guaranteed by these signatories were (1) the "Act of Havana" cementing an all-American front against any change, or even threat of change, in the status of European possessions in the Western Hemisphere; (2) inter-American co-operation to combat "fifth column" activities; (3) joint effort to protect American trade against market repercussions caused by the European war, and to fend off any economic menace of the Nazi barter system.

Even the last-minute skittishness of Argentina in slipping in a reservation for formal approval by its full Government failed to cast a shadow over the jubilance which accompanied that grand flourish of pens.

In the less rosy glow of the day after, the world weighed the facts, and cast a weather eye to the future. Facts included eight more last-minute reservations. Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela joined Argentina in specifying that their Governments must ratify the agreements before participation. Mexico, Bolivia, and Peru registered minor reservations.

For the future, observers looking from Europe to the Americas were inclined not to be blindly optimistic. So far, so good, they admitted. But just how sturdy is this new American front? How much wear and tear can it stand against vigorous enemies?

Regardless of questions, regardless of last-minute reservations, the Havana Conference of 1940 made history. And the newly united Americas may well surprise themselves and the world at their own strength and solidarity.

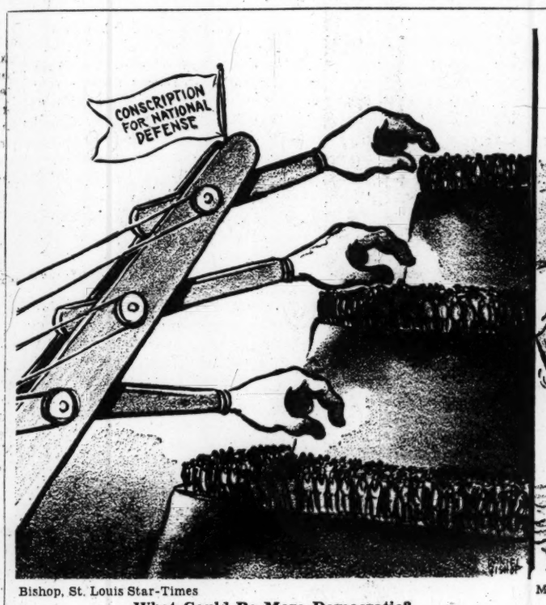
War: Land, Sea, and Air

British blitzkrieg o fthe week was "total blockade" of the Continent.

Stoppage of leaks to Germany through Nazi-sympathizing Spain prompted the still farther-flung arms of the naval barricade. All ships bound for the Continent are subject to seizure by Britain. The only exceptions will be vessels with British-approved certificates of clearance for their cargoes.

In the air, attacks and counter-attacks continued. Hamburg is "now practically in ruins" according to British authorities, with military objectives in more than 100 German cities under regular air attack. Smashing successes have been scored, says Britain. From Germany swarms of Nazi planes pestered Britain's vital port of Dover all week.

Apparently, however, "der Tag" had not arrived. Rumors of German and Italian troop concentrations from the Bay of Biscay to the Low Countries conflicted confusingly with announcement in an Italian newspaper by Virginio Gayda, Signor Mussolini's mouthpiece, that a lightning attack was not to be expected. Gradual wearing down tactics would be employed instead, it was stated, to weaken England's resistance.



Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

What Could Be More Democratic?

Martin, Houston Chronicle

Will It Be a Hard Nut to Crack?

NO! NO! WHAT WOULD MY EUROPEAN FRIENDS THINK?
I THINK WE OUGHT TO ADOPT THEM!
ARGENTINA
HAVANA CONFERENCE
POSSESSIONS OF DEFEATED EUROPEAN NATIONS

Ray, Kansas City Star

Orphans of the Storm

Rumors of coming changes in the British Cabinet found support in the announcement of Lord Beaverbrook's appointment to the War Cabinet. He has been serving as Minister of Aircraft Production.

Again the South Atlantic resounded to the boom of cannon, as British cruiser Alcantara swapped shots with a German raider. Guess was that they were well within the American neutrality zone.

Limping to port in Rio de Janeiro for repairs steamed the Alcantara. The German ship, damaged also according to report, made its get-away under a smoke screen.

Draft and Defense

Another jolt shook rapidly waking United States citizens this week. It was the President's request for authority to call out the National Guard for a year's training.

Said he: "We know too well the tragedy that ensues when inadequately trained men are assailed by a more skilful adversary. I am now convinced that the security of the Nation demands that this component of our Army be brought to the highest possible state of training efficiency more rapidly than its present program permits."

Congressional barometer seemed to indicate fair weather ahead for the measure.

Not so weather-favored was the Burke-Wadsworth bill for compulsory military training, still buffetted by head winds in the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Came signs of a brighter dawn in the President's first public statement on conscription. He favored it. Simultaneously came the National Defense Commission's indorsement.

On the strength of this, the Senate Committee got to work and voted down a proposal to limit selective service to 900,000 men, and an amendment on trial of voluntary enlistment for 90 days. The call now remains for registration of 12,000,000 men between 21 and 31.

To finance this great peacetime army, the House passed the $4,963,151,957 defense bill. One of the largest measures ever passed by either branch of Congress, it brought to $10,040,225,453 the amount so far voted for defense purposes.

For the Army, $1,662,205,417 in cash, and permission to let contracts up to $2,249,730,000.

For the Navy, $574,926,540 in cash, and $483,230,000 in contract authorizations for construction of 200 new warships.

Passed this week by the Senate, was a $25,000,000 appropriation for the TVA to provide increased power for the manufacture of aluminum for war planes.

After inspecting defense operations around Norfolk, Va., the President announced that Washington would "feel a whole lot safer" a year from now.

While airplane production is increasing steadily, total output of United States aircraft factories will not reach 3,000 planes a month before the middle of 1942, said William S. Knudsen, Chief of the National Defense Commission, countering exaggerated expections.

This came as a qualification to last week's announcements, both here and abroad that by January of 1941 this country would be prepared to send that number monthly to Britain.

Political 'Walks'

New hero of the Republican Party, Wendell L. Willkie, laid far-reaching plans this week to woo independent and Democratic support to his side in the coming Presidential contest.

Suit for the fair hand of Southern Democrats will be made by way of a new party, one that will enable the "flower of the South" to vote for Willkie electors without voting the regular Republican ticket.

Joining the trek of Jeffersonian Democrats to the Willkie camp was Alfred E. Smith, whose take-a-walk expedition from the New Deal fold made party history in 1936.

Another prominent party bolter was Judge Samuel Seabury.

While all is quiet at the moment on the Democratic campaign front, it is a silence that but preceeds an over-the-top set for this month.

Announcement of acceptance by Edward J. Flynn, New York, of the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, effective Aug. 17, indicates that action will begin soon.

Japan's 'New Order'

A declaration of far-reaching Japanese aims fell on startled ears. The new Japanese State would stretch out to include domination of French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies. So outlined Premier-Prince Fumimaro Konoye in his plans for "a new order for Greater East Asia."

Sweeping totalitarianism at home included program for rearmament, construction of a government where every citizen serves the state, changes in the educational system to eradicate "all selfish and materialistic thoughts," and an end of "toadyism" to other powers.

Hitting again at Japanese war material trade with the United States was the President's ban in aviation gasoline to any point outside the Western Hemisphere. This implemented last week's action in scratching scrap iron and oil off the list.

President's reason for the new restriction was given as conservation for national defense.

Russia From the Sidelines

From a ringside seat in Europe, Russia has had the belligerents guessing. Germany and Italy have puzzled over Russia's intention in the Balkans. England has been stewing in a diplomatic dilemma over the Baltic situation.

Now in apparently definite language, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff has shown the world where Russia stands. After his speech to the Soviet Parliament, England has been speculating on the meaning of his harsh words, as has the United States.

Better understanding with England, he said, could not be expected in view of past anti-Soviet actions. Conceded, however, was the appointment of British Leftist leader, Sir Stafford Scripps, as a desire on the part of Britain to improve Soviet-British relations.

Of Russian relations with the United States, "there is nothing good that can be said about them," he declared. He prophesied U. S. support of England in the war, and warned of consequences of freezing of Baltic gold in America.

Germany, said Mr. Molotoff, will have the advantage of a "calm feeling of security in the east," under the Russo-German non-aggressian pact. Relations with Italy, also "have lately improved," he added.

Among other Russian activities during the week were, (1) signing of a new trade agreement with Afghanistan after seven weeks of negotiations, and (2) demand of Rumania to return railway equipment charged withdrawn from the recently ceded territory of Bessarabia.

Money and Boats

Campaigning for a $5,000,000 fund, as well as ships to bring British children to America, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children continued its vigorous drive for action.

Word that the Britsh Government would welcome American ships for evacuation of English youngsters came from the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States.

New Ambassador

Question as to whether Count René de Saint-Quentin would remain as French Ambassador to the United States has been answered this week.

He will not. Senator Gaston Henry-Haye, Mayor of Versailles, and warm friend of the United States, has been accepted by the U. S. as successor to Count Saint-Quentin, who is being transferred to other diplomatic activity.

Rumania

Back from conversations with Reichsführer Hitler, the Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister appeared relieved at the mildness of the Führer's tone. Orders were, it is rumored, that Rumania must adjust differences with its neighbors by September 15, or face intervention by Berlin.

For the time allowed the Rumanian Government was grateful, but seemed in no mood to accept any form of dictation from others in the bargaining to take place.

Britain's protest to Rumania over its sudden pro-Axis policy was followed by an even wider breach in diplomatic relationship—refusal to accept appointment of Basil Stoica as new Rumanian minister in London.

U. S. Short-Waves to Widen Coverage in South America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Short-wave radio stations in the United States already sending in the aggregate approximately 64 hours a day of news, music and talks to South America are planning to spend $2,000,000 for new transmission equipment to insure wider coverage and better reception on the Southern Continent.

The State Department has been thus advised by Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and representatives of the short-wave stations concerned.

Nearly 10,000 letters a month received from listeners in South America indicate that they prefer news broadcasts from the United States, Mr. Miller reported. His figures show that more than 13 of the 64 hours are consumed in news broadcasting, given chiefly in Spanish, Portuguese and English, with two 15-minute periods in German, French and Italian.

Other programs attracting a wide following in South America, Mr. Miller said, include travelogues, lessons in English, talks on discoveries and natural science developments, stamp collecting and aviation programs.

When the President speaks, his words are translated later into Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, Polish and German and rebroadcast to South America by short-wave.

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Continental Socialism: Economic Goal of Axis

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 3—If the Axis is able to consolidate its present expansion in Europe, the world will witness an experiment in "continental socialism" upon an unprecedented scale.

Plans which are rapidly taking shape both here and in Berlin make it clear that the Rome-Berlin ideas about economic direction of Europe embrace a radical departure from previous concepts.

For the inner circle of Axis economic experts is understood to have rejected schemes for imposing sudden progress upon the economically backward areas of Central Europe. These smaller nations, lacking in skill, unfamiliar with mass production, and lacking the modern tools and means of production, are not in any sense to be converted into new industrial utopias.

Indeed, such a procedure is frowned on as an unworkable goal on the Russian pattern.

Growth From Above

Instead the new "continental socialism" is foreseen as something which will grow organically from the highly organized economically and industrially proficient states.

The smaller nations will not find an emphasis on the raising of their economic status. They would, rather, be made part of a system in which each would concentrate on those lines of production or crops which fit most conveniently into a centrally-directed continental economy.

Production and distribution of at least 15 nations—as they appear on the post-Versailles map—would be centrally directed. In the large sense, production would be for use rather than profit. For although individual profit and property would continue, they must be made to fit within the broader plan and no antisocial use would be allowed.

Tariffs and the economic nationalism which they represent would lose their ability to obstruct the progress of the plan operating under a greatly expanded barter system of exchange.

Limited Trade Forecast

There would not be complete free trade in the sense that a United States of Europe organized along liberal lines would permit. Individual national units would be conserved, with the Axis powers at their head, possessing the greatest concentration of heavy industry, and hence of military power. But an approximation of free trade would be possible if the planners should choose not to discriminate between the national units under their control.

This system, if it comes, would march side by side with military domination and political totalitarianism. Its future, being linked to these, must therefore be counted as exceedingly uncertain. Any serious reversal of German military or political fortunes at an early date would at once invalidate the economic plans.

Moreover, it is conceded by German and Italian economists that their brand of state control thus far has resulted in steadily contracting standards of living, for it has been applied only to isolated nations. It remains to be tested whether Europe can provide a sufficiently broad base to reverse this process, and if not, whether the necessary relations with the outside world can be adequately reconstructed.

Despite these and other grave qualifications, there are those here who nourish the hope that some constructive gain will come from it all. As the writer was told by an Italian economist of international reputation, one who is thoroughly familiar with both the totalitarian and the British and American economies and who is by no means narrow in his outlook, "It is possible that out of the wrath of man there will emerge a basis for a genuinely new economic order in Europe.

Permanent Reform

"The Napoleonic Code was a permanent reform and remained the basis of western law after the immense military and political confusion of Napoleon's time passed away. The economic unification of Italy and Germany, and even of the United States, outlasted the conflicts which produced and later threatened to divide them. There is such a thing as economic progress which is independent of the harsh political and military conditions which gave rise to it.

"For years," continued this economist who preferred to remain anonymous, "I went to Geneva and labored in vain to combat the economic nationalism which had Balkanized the whole continent. One little nation or group, one politician or political party, could block the imperative need of the whole.

"Today, I recognize that this travesty of an economic world may be swept away by a ruthless and smashing foe under war conditions."

Doubt of Democracies

It is obvious from a study of plans that the Axis would make no effort during this experiment to resolve the basic doubt of western democracies: Whether the vast concentrated economic power of state socialism can be kept from leading naturally into tyranny and the destruction of individual liberties. For the present, the continent is under an authoritarian regime which has a different concept of individual rights. Under this regime, the economic, political, and possible military aspects of continental state socialism will be at best exceedingly difficult to dissociate one from another.

Another problem also is left to the future: What would be the relations between the reorganized continent and the outside world?

Obviously an intense rivalry is certain to break out between the Axis continental economy, with its barter method of expanding empire, and the western trade liberalism based on private banking, credit, and gold systems. Whether this will be confined to the limits of healthy trade competition between the systems and the continents, or whether it will be chiefly used for militaristic purposes, remains to be seen.

This is the last of three articles by the Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the Axis "continental" policy and problems.

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Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Asked Congress for authority to call out National Guard for use, if necessary, in defending the Western Hemisphere and American possessions.

Chose Edward J. Flynn of New York as new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Inspected network of defense works and defense-building operations near Norfolk, Va.

Sent a message to the National Foreign Trade Council rejecting the idea that the United States has been defeated in its efforts to maintain "liberal trade principles."

Signed the $25,000,000 congressional appropriation for Tennessee Valley Authority.

Senate:

Passed bill increasing benefits paid under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; bill appropriating $25,000,000 to expand TVA power production.

Confirmed nominations of Robert P. Patterson as Assistant Secretary of War; Representative Lindsay Warren of North Carolina as Comptroller General, and Fred H. Brown, former Comptroller, as a member of the Tariff Commission.

House:

Passed: $4,963,151,957 defense deficiency bill: $25,000,000 TVA appropriation bill; bill for erection of an electric power system by Sitka, Alaska; bill providing for Securities and Exchange Commission regulation of investment trusts; bill to increase by $500,000,000 the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Voted to repeal legislation enacted last month which had empowered the Secretary of the Navy to take over and operate private industrial plants for national defense purposes.

Departments:

Civil Service Commission announced that it is classifying about 700,000 Federal employees in an index of talents available for national defense.

National Defense Commission announced that major American harbors have been assigned to Navy vessels to lay submarine nets in emergencies.

National Youth Administration will extend help to needy young persons from self-supporting families as well as from those on relief.

Johnson, Liberal? President Says No

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt told a press conference yesterday that Senator Hiram Johnson, California Republican, could not be considered a liberal or progressive Democrat in 1940.

A reporter told the Chief Executive that the veteran Senator, who had supported Mr. Roosevelt, the Democratic Presidential nominee, in 1932, was running for renomination on the Democratic, Republican and Progressive tickets. He asked whether the President regarded Johnson as a Democrat.

Replying with a flat no, the President said he did not think anyone would consider Johnson a liberal or progressive Democrat in the year 1940.

He is still very fond of the Senator, he said, but added that the Californian certainly has changed a lot in the last four or five years.

Canada's Industry Meets Need Of Volume in Complex Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The greatly increased demand on Canadian industry for munitions and other war supplies has given the country industrial "growing pains." The Dominion is still essentially a producer of primary commodities. During the World War Canadian industry produced large quantities of munitions, but they were of the comparatively simple kind then in use. Since then secondary industries have expanded, but at the opening of this war the aircraft and other industries for the production of the complex equipment used in modern warfare were not far advanced. From small beginnings these industries have been thrown into forced draft; they have had to extend their manufacturing facilities to a point scarcely dreamed of a few months ago. The transition has not been easily accomplished, but for all the shortcomings that still exist the degree of success has been marked.

In a speech to the House of Commons, C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, outlining the work of his department said that the problems recently facing his staff were not merely placing orders at reasonable prices for supplies required but were "more in the nature of organizing and initiating sources of production." He made no secret of the difficulties he was experiencing in obtaining steel, lumber, copper, aluminum and various other minerals to fill requirements for Canada and Great Britain. The Dominion in the past had been accustomed to order naval supplies, coast defense guns and many kinds of electrical devices from Great Britain. Now, Canada has to be self-sustaining in this equipment and has been receiving orders from Britain for every kind of munitions and war materials which the Dominion can produce.

Record Industrial Activity

Canada's industrial activity is now at the highest point in its history, and the productive capacity of the Dominion's plants will be vastly increased during the next six months. Mr. Howe told the Commons that plants now under construction, which will cost $120,000,000 to construct and equip, will have an annual production capacity of war supplies and munitions of at least $500,000,000.

In his review of work now being carried out by Canadian plants, the Minister said that a $50,000,000 program of ship construction is being executed by 16 shipyards on the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards and along the St. Lawrence route. Included in this program is the construction of 54 corvettes (anti-submarine patrol vessels) for the Canadian Navy, and 10 for the Royal Navy, as well as 28 minesweepers for the Dominion. Several of the corvettes have already been launched. A large number of small auxiliary boats are also being built, and three passenger vessels have been converted into armed merchant cruisers. In all about 14,000 men are employed in naval ship building.

The construction of airdromes, hangars and other facilities for the British Commonwealth Air Training plan in which Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand are partners with Canada, has been under the direction of Mr. Howe's department.

Aircraft Output Expands

In connection with the construction of aircraft, Mr. Howe said that eight Canadian plants are working on orders for 3,200 airplanes. He expects from the present rate of expansion in manufacturing facilities that Canadian factories will be turning out 360 aircraft a month early in 1941. About 5,000 aircraft engines were on order in the United States. The department was negotiating for the production of the latest types of long-range bombers, fast fighters and modern flying boats, all of United States design.

In the Canadian automotive industry, about 600 mechanized units are being produced daily, and this will soon be increased. Canadian orders for mechanical transport amounted to $54,500,000, and Great Britain, South Africa and India have placed orders with Canadian firms. Orders for tanks totalling $63,000,000 have been placed in Canadian plants by Canadian and British authorities.

According to the Minister's statement to the house, about $245,000,000 have been spent for uniforms and personal equipment for the armed forces. About 90 per cent of these purchases were made in Canada. Orders have been placed with Canadian factories for ammunition of all types amounting to a total value of $69,000,000. A general munition program, in process of development, includes the manufacture of rifles, Bren guns, aircraft machine guns, anti-aircraft guns and carriages, 25-pounder field guns, anti-tank guns and 20 m. m. Hispano-Suiza aircraft cannon. One of the largest and most modern gun plants in the British Empire is being constructed with a capital investment of $10,000,000 for the manufacture of field guns and heavy naval guns. At the request and with the assistance of the British Government explosive manufacturing plants are being constructed with a total investment of $60,000,000.

The relative invulnerability of plants on this side of the Atlantic to air attack is undoubtedly the main cause of the greatly increased demand for munitions from Britain, and the long-term development now under way. It has not been a case simply of placing orders for equipment so vitally needed at this time, with the cloud of invasion hanging over Britain, but of ensuring an uninterrupted flow of all kinds of munitions and war supplies.

Washington Sideglances

She ought to know—When no man was considered indispensable—Senator McNary's crops from Oregon farm—Fear as a weapon of war—G. O. P. can't win Senate control.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

First Hand Knowledge: Earl G. Harrison, who is directing the alien registration recently authorized by Congress, had a letter from a woman pinning a lot of "fifth column" activities on a certain man. After going into great detail she wrote at the bottom of the letter, "I should know, I am his wife."

One on Mr. Roosevelt: The Republicans have dug up an address President Roosevelt made in New York on Nov. 3, 1932, in which he said: "In speaking for the common purposes of all these forward looking men and women, I have, I believe, avoided the delusion that this is a campaign of persons or personalities. To indulge in such a fantastic idea of my own individual importance would be to betray the common hope and common cause that has brought us all together this year. A great man left a watchword that we can well repeat: 'There is no indispensable man.'"

And to Even Up: In an article reprinted in the Congressional Record from the Portland Oregonian, Richard L. Neuberger says the principal crops at the 300-acre Oregon farm of Senator Charles McNary, Republican Vice - Presidential nominee, are "filberts, walnuts and prunes."

Old Phantom in New Sheets: Fright, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society, has long been a factor in war.

When Julius Caesar landed his forces in England, in 54 B. C., he found the Britons in war paint of a dark blue that gave them an awesome appearance.

The savage Maoris of New Zealand added to their gruesomeness by making faces at the enemy in battle.

Early helmets took the form of animal heads with teeth grinning at the enemy.

Now, says the Geographic, it's flame - throwing devices, shrieking dive bombers and propaganda.

Political Note: Even if Wendell Willkie is elected in November, he won't have everything his own way in Congress. The Senate is sure to remain Democratic.

The reason: There are now 69 Democrats, 23 Republicans, one Progressive, one Farmer-Laborite, and one Independent in the Senate. To have a majority, the Republicans would have to have 49 seats, or 26 more than they now hold. There are 25 Democrats, one Progressive, and one Farmer-Laborite whose terms expire this year. Inasmuch as such old-timers as Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, and Senator Tom Connally of Texas are among those non-Republicans, it seems safe to predict that the Democrats will stay in command in the upper chamber.

Western Methodists Condemn Liquor Moderation 'Delusion'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Condemning "the delusion that alcoholic beverages may be consumed safely in moderation," the Western Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church here recently affirmed the Church's temperance platform by urging all Methodists to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquor in any form.

Delegates from 10 western states included five bishops, ministers, and laymen. They approved a committee report that "the objective for which all Christians should strive with reference to this dangerous drug is total abstinence for the individual, and effective prohibition for the state."

Clean Journalism Praised

The committee also assailed the "guilt of any Methodist who might rent property for the sale of alcoholic beverages, or furnish security for any license conducting such a business."

The Conference commended newspapers, magazines, and radio stations which refused advertising space or time to liquor interests. This action was called a "patriotic devotion to principle."

At the same time the Methodists of the West were called upon to protest consistently to such newspapers and magazines which do publish liquor advertising. These protests should continue, it was declared, "until a voluntary change of attitude is accomplished," or until public opinion is strong enough to pass and support prohibiting legislation.

Methodists and Methodist Churches were called upon to use every educational agency at their disposal to inform the public of the methods of the liquor traffic and to educate youth on the effects of alcohol and narcotics.

Support for Temperance Efforts

Business establishments, which refused to sell alcoholic beverages should especially be patronized by Christian people, the Conference declared. Businessmen were advised to circulate this fact widely so that that large section of the public which dislikes to patronize hotels and restaurants where liquor is sold would know where to go.

The Methodists were instructed to "encourage and support all legislators and United States Representatives and Senators who by their legislative records have sincerely demonstrated their allegiance to the cause" of temperance.

The Conference also went on record against the "widespread gambling" in the West which it said is "highly demoralizing and inflicts colossal economic losses." The statement deplored that some gambling was State-operated. It called upon church and welfare organizations to abandon attempts to obtain revenue by gambling.

The work of the National Voice, an abstinence weekly published in Los Angeles, was commended by the conference. Miss Ethel Hubler, editor of the paper, was a delegate to the Conference, and she was especially praised for her work.

Romance of Pulp in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

A woman in a Park Avenue apartment in New York writes a letter upon monogrammed bond paper that was made from hemlock grown in the forests of Snohomish County, Washington. The mill that ground the hemlock into pulp, digested it by the sulphite process, and bleached it for use, was the Soundview Mill, in Everett, Wash.

The mill, one of the largest bleached sulphite mills in the world has a magnificent Puget "Soundview." Practically all pulp mills of the Pacific Northwest are scenically located on the tidewater and almost everything connected with the production of pulp is clean and industrially artistic. The "almost" is inserted because in certain processes, a smell and stream pollution are evident.

Within a generation, pulp production has changed its source material from rags to pulp. Some will remember the peddler who collected rags in enormous bags on the back of his wagon, rags which were known to be mysteriously converted into paper. Within the same generation pulp making has shifted to the West Coast and to the South.

Industrial Romance

The South leads in sulphate-processed pulps and the West in sulphite pulps and why each does is interesting. In fact the whole process of taking a tree and separating it into the desired cellulose is one of the romances of industry. It is done either by the acid, sulphite, or the alkaline, sulphate, process. Both processes have for their object the removal from the original wood of the noncellulose material, leaving a residue of cellulose for paper making, cellophane, rayon, fireboards, and other products.

In the sulphate process pulping is less destructive to the strength of the cellulose and fibers of greater strength and length are produced. Sulphate pulp is, therefore, made into strong tough papers known as kraft papers used in paper bags, wrapping paper, container board, artificial leather, and even aprons and overalls. The resinous and pitchy southern pine is especially adapted to the sulphate process.

Piles of Sulphur

Sulphur is used in the sulphite process and enormous piles of intense yellow piled on the docks is one of the sights of pulp mills. Inside the mills in the sulphur burners and combustion chambers it makes gorgeous colors like boiled-down sunsets in caldrons.

Logs come in straight from the forests and are chipped and chewed and ground up and finally digested in great digesters that are several stories high. The digested pulp is then cooked and screened and thickened and rolled over wire into sheets until it looks like paper. The sheets are then neatly baled and sent east to be made into stationery. Meanwhile the pulp has been washed repeatedly. A pulp mill is undoubtedly one of the cleanest factories in the whole world.

Romance does not end with the shipment of the baled pulp. Now it goes out into the world as sulphate or sulphite pulp to become cellophane to wrap cookies, paper napkins for picnics, paper cups, ticker tape, newsprint, roofing, egg cartons, envelopes, "leather" goods, asphalt sheathing, eggshell paper, Bristol board, and dresses that look like silk.—**Kate Archibald.**

Jobless Aid Act in S. C. Gets Federal O. K.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's Unemployment Compensation Act has had its "experience" rating provisions certified by the Federal Social Security Board. This meets the requirements of the Internal Revenue Act for the initiation of reduced rates in 1942 for employers of the state who have had good employment records. Sam B. Pratt, Jr., Chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, makes the announcement.

He disclosed that the South Carolina law was the first in the Nation making provisions for a "pooled" type of fund to be given experience rating certificates by the Board.

This phase of the law provides for "classification" of subject employers, beginning in 1942, in accordance with their actual experience in the payment of contributions on their own behalf, and with respect to benefits charged against their own accounts with a view to fixing such contribution rates as will reflect such experience. The existing employment contribution rate is 2.7 per cent of wages. Workers do not contribute.

In a letter transmitting the certificate to the commission, Oscar M. Powell, Executive Director of the Social Security Board, said:

"In making its findings for the purpose of this certification the Social Security Board assumed interpretations of those provisions in the South Carolina law designed to assure that reduced rates be permitted only on the basis of experience during the three years immedately preceding the computation date, which in the opinion of the Board are the most obvious and reasonable. For example, it was assumed (1) that benefits will be charged against the employer or employers who had the individual in employment most recently as of the period of unemployment for which the benefits were paid (rather than against base-period employers), (2) that the clause 'unless and until there shall have been 36 consecutive calendar months throughout which any individual in the employ could have received benefits if eligible' operates to limit reduced rates to employers who have been subject to the law throughout the entire period of 36 consecutive calendar months preceding any computation date, and (3) that the agency would adopt and operate under reasonably prompt charging procedures to insure that benefits paid immedately prior to the computation date be reflected in the employer's experience."

Vessel Escapes

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The 1,864-ton Polish steamer Kroman has arrived in a British port after escaping from Dakar, French port in Senegal, under the very noses of Germans who had arrived to seize her, the Admiralty announced today.

The Kroman had been immobilized by the removal of a vital part of her machinery, the Admiralty said, but the captain made a makeshift replacement and steamed out of the harbor after learning of the arrival of the Germans by air.

"By improvisation and engineering skill the engines of the Kroman were made to work," an Admiralty communiqué said. "She then escaped through the harbor defenses and on reaching the open sea set her course for a British port.

"All of this was accomplished although there were no charts on board."

Detroit Is Like a Magnet

By a Staff Artist

The Country Looks at a City

The automobile metropolis of America draws its citizens from nearly every nation in Europe and most of the states. Residents of the southern highlands seem to be particularly attracted by the Michigan city where the soft accents of Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky mingle with the harsher twang of the Yankee. Thus, while Detroit gives the world better and better cars, it also plays a social role as melting pot for a tide of divergent races and customs.

Detroit's Cosmopolitanism Stems From Freedom, Security

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—One day as I was traveling on a local bus in eastern Tennessee, a tall, thin, elderly fellow-passenger turned to me and said, "Brother, are you saved?"

Despite my surprise I felt grateful to my unknown seatmate for trying to preserve me from catastrophe, and answered, "I really don't know, are you saved?"

"Both saved and sanctified," he answered earnestly.

"How does one get that way?" I asked in admiration.

He told me how, at great length and with much ardor. He also said, "I've got a couple of brothers in Detroit. They got tired of poverty down here, so moved away. I reckon they're a-makin' money, but I'm a-goin' to stay."

Tens of thousands of people have moved from the southern highlands to Detroit. There are whole streets here, whose soft accents would make you think you were in Alabama, Georgia, or Mississippi.

I once stopped for the night in a little valley of eastern Hungary. Being an American, I was considered worthy of consideration, so was offered hospitality by a pastor of the Reformed Church. As I entered the pleasant yellow brick parsonage I was surprised to see a great picture of John Calvin on the wall. I soon found that I was in a very cultured Presbyterian home and learned much about Europe from my gracious host. He also said, "the eldest son of the family, named Kossuth, is in Detroit."

Sometime before this as I was being driven down a fertile, verdant valley in south Albania, I was struck by the well built houses along the rough, winding road. "They're all American houses," my chauffeur told me, "we call this 'Little America.' The money came from Albanians in America. That fine house there was built by a boy in Detroit."

There's hardly a land in Europe, that hasn't given its sons to Detroit; there's hardly a state in America that hasn't sent its contingent, too. These people have come in droves and waves and torrents and here they all are, side by side, trying to make a good city and a good country.

Like a Pied Piper

In 1860 there were only 45,000 Detroiters. By the turn of the century there were no more than 286,000. Now they number 1,750,000. Within half a century they converted a rather commonplace settlement into the world's foremost industrial center. Detroit is as a Pied Piper, drawing multitudes to it from every state and foreign land.

I wonder why they come? Let's ask them; let's ask, What are you people seeking?

I find the men from the South and say, "Brothers from Alabama, from Georgia and Kentucky, why did you leave your blue grass and piny woods, your mountain streams and laurel crags for this Detroit?"

Their answer is a single chorus, "To earn money. To escape the claws of poverty. To be free and get ahead."

I call the men who came from Kansas prairies, from Texas ranches, from Iowa cornfields and say to them, "Brothers from the great, free, open spaces, why did you pack yourself into this congested city, where chimneys rise as forests and smoke fills the sky as dust before a wind?"

They say, "We came here to make money, to find security, to be free, and move up in the world. We left tenancy, isolation, poverty, and privation, to find more life."

I go to the Hungarians, filling a whole section of the city, and I ask, "Why did you leave green Hungarian pastures, the Tisza and Danube Rivers, the golden fields of wheat, the crown of lofty peaks which the Carpathians drew about your land, to crowd into an unknown city in a foreign land?"

They say in slow and broken English, "Those verdant pastures were not ours; those golden wheat fields belonged to feudal lords. We were as waifs in our own millennial home; we came here to become free men in a new home."

The Detroit Poles, forming one of the largest Polish settlements in the world, interrupt their Magyar neighbors, to cry in distress, "Need anyone ask why we are here? We came for freedom and a little bit of life."

I cannot call the roll of all Detroiters, so I finish with the Negroes. Going to their crowded quarters, full of squalor and of want, into which scores of thousands have pressed themselves, I ask, "Why, my colored brothers, did you leave your fields and pastures, your mule and cotton, orchards and melon patches, sunshine and fresh air, to stifle in these crowded squalid slums?"

Their sad, soft-voiced, melodious answer is, "To earn money, to find freedom, to get some share of the equal rights to which we are entitled."

We Like the Cities

So move the world's children from farms toward the cities. Most of the 130,000,000 Americans inhabit a small area, lying east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River. Practically half of all of us live in 96 metropolitan districts.

A mere 155 out of our 3,047 counties (1929), 74 per cent of all industrial wage earners, 80 per cent of all salaried employees, 79 per cent of all wages paid, 83 per cent of all salaries, and 65 per cent of all individual establishments; 95 per cent of our counties account for barely 25 per cent of our wages and salaries. Forty per cent of all our mail originates in 12 cities. Eleven cities provide more than half of all our wholesale trade; 93 per cent account for three-fourths of it.

In 140 years our city population has grown from 229,000 to 69,000,000. Up until 120 years ago we had no city with 100,000 inhabitants, now we have 93, and about a third of all Americans live in them. An eighth of us live in cities of over 1,000,000, although 60 years ago we didn't have a single city with 1,000,000 inhabitants.

You may remember that Mr. Greeley said, "Young man, go West." Well, young man did go West. He prospered and had children. The children are coming back East to the big cities.

We Americans have run away from ourselves, our traditions and ideals. We sing of pioneers, but seek an easy life. We extol rural virtues, but revel in urban joys. We dream of open places and crowd into packed subways or jammed roads.

Even if we return to the country, urban movies, radios, papers and amusements rush there to meet us.

We moved to the wild country as pioneers and conquered it. Our children poured back to the cities, also as pioneers, but have not conquered yet.

They try to direct urban life by rural rules. They tend to move as freely in a metropolis as across a prairie, to be as individualistic in an apartment as in a sod house, to exercise as little social control over their food and drink and clothing now as when they milked their own cows and ground their wheat at the mill beside the brook.

America now offers a supreme task to pioneers. We've moved into town for the better life. Let's really make it so.

Conscription Plan Attacked By Woodring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—In opposition to compulsory military training at the present time, Harry H. Woodring, former United States Secretary of War, yesterday wrote his opinion to U. S. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Mr. Woodring proposed that conscription be postponed until the Army's Chief of Staff advises the Senate in writing that the voluntary system has "broken down." He claimed that system is "traditional" in the "American way of free government."

He said he would support conscription "if through the influence of increasing tendency towards paternalism, we have broken down the moral stamina and fiber of the American youth, and made him a regimented atom, rather than a free individual, and thereby broken down the voluntary instinct to serve in a patriotic way."

Mr. Woodring recalled that several times in the Cabinet he had asked for an increase in the soldier's basic pay, from $21 to $30 monthly, but had been told it was "inconsistent" with the Administration's program. He said he would like the Senate to decide if it's inconsistent today.

A chief disadvantage of the present pay is that prospective recruits know that "95 per cent of such enlisted men receive the $21 per month during the full three-year period," he held.

Also, the prospect knows that he who enlists in the Navy gets a base pay of $21 monthly, but that within 60 or 90 days the Navy pays $30 monthly, and "in many instances thereafter $36 a month."

The youth who is asked to join the Army for three years notes that the CCC enrollee gets $30 per month on a year's enlistment, he added.

"I also think the Senate should ask if our present quota of enlistments as outlined by the War Department have failed to be reached in any instance. Perhaps we of the War Department several months ago did not place the quota high enough. That is not the fault of the voluntary system. If we need a million, or two million, young men for trained service in the U. S. Army, let's first give equal advantage to the voluntary system of raising this quota, and if necessary lets provide for one year voluntary service at $30 per month," he added.

Argentina Raids Center for Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Within a few days of the passage of their neutrality and internal security law, Argentines received news of a large-scale Nazi conspiracy in northern boundary districts where seditious agents are believed to have been in collusion with others in Paraguay and Brazil.

Members of the National Gendarmerie raided a Nazi center at Apostoles in Misiones, seized quantities of arms and "fifth column" propaganda and arrested 25 German colonists and national sympathizers. Later, it was announced, there was an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the local gendarmerie commander, Manuel Barrés, who conducted this and other raids.

According to the police report, 30 rifles, 15 small arms and abundant ammunition was found at the Nazi center which was directed by local German residents and attended by Argentine sympathizers.

Prominent citizens of Misiones have cabled General Carlos Marquez, Minister of War, and General Manuel Calderon, Chief of the National Gendarmerie, thanking them for firm action and soliciting increased strength to insure respect for the "rights of nationality."

Textile Union Head Sees Labor Backing Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—President Roosevelt is certain to carry 99 per cent of the vote of organized labor in the country, "no matter what any labor leader might have said," in the opinion of Emil Rieve of New York, President of the Textile Workers Union of America, in an address before a State union conference here.

He apparently referred to recent blasts at the New Deal by John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with which the T. W. U. A. is affiliated.

Gentlemen Farmers Do Bit for City Youngsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Just the corner of a farmer's cow pasture makes an excellent camping place especially for city boys and girls who have never gone to camp, never ridden on a train, and, in some cases, never traveled beyond the city limits of Chicago.

This is being proved this summer in a new venture here where Chicago businessmen, who happen also to own farms out around the country, are willing to share a little piece of land so that the city youngsters can have their first experience of roughing it in the midst of ripening grain, woods and farm animals.

The group of businessmen and recreation leaders backing the undertaking have recently formed an organization called the Chicago Outdoor League and are rapidly obtaining farm sites for these "adventure camps," according to Dr. Melford E. Zinzer, Chairman of the League.

Expect 10,000 to Benefit

Before the summer is over, it is expected that enough camp sites will be available to give 10,000 city youngsters a summer outing on a "farm fringe." One site has already been located down in Peoria County, one over in northern Indiana, several in Illinois, and the first one, which is already going strong, at Dr. Zinzer's farm on Lake Delavan, Wis.

Moreover, the League is working on a plan whereby some of these farmers who need some extra chores done will be willing to take on a boy for a month, employed as a "farmer's helper" earning his board and keep. The whole object, it was explained, is to transplant as many boys as possible from grimy city streets to green pastures and country fresh atmosphere.

Twenty-four boys from two settlement houses on the West Side made up one of the first camping adventures to the farm on Lake Delavan. In the corner of the cow pasture the boys pitched the tent they took along. Some slept on the ground under the stars. They took turns walking a half mile for water and then decided to dig a well. Down 20 feet they found water and the pump which the League supplied now accommodates the new squads of campers.

For recreation, the boys went on exploration hikes, built a pier out in the lake, took rowboat trips. Camp-fire cooking, meal planning, and housekeeping occupied some time.

Then Came the Girls

Later came 11 girls from the settlement house, Bethlehem Creche. Eight of the girls had never before gone to camp, two had never ridden on a train, and two had never been outside of Chicago. Making plans during the previous week was half of the fun, according to Genevieve Byrne, who supervised them.

The girls shopped around to find out how many slices of bacon they could get out of a pound, the difference between a tall and a flat can of salmon, how far a loaf of bread would go for a meal. Then they planned their menus, divided up the work and set out "well organized."

They had three tents and took along old sheets and blankets which they sewed into sleeping bags and filled with straw borrowed from the farmer's barn. With the pump, left them by the boys, they lived "in clover." After figuring up their three-day stay, they found their trip had cost in the neighborhood of one dollar each.

"We could have brought it down to 95 cents if we hadn't bought that sweet corn out of season," one girl remarked. But planning the meals and learning how to live, work, and play together was half of the adventure, they agreed. Hannah, with her guitar, entertained them in the evenings. During the day, they went swimming, boating, went on bird hikes and explored the countryside.

"This kind of an outing in some ways is more valuable to these girls than a highly organized camp," declared Miss Byrne, "for the girls have more responsibility, exercise more initiative, and see things 'in the rough.'" For underprivileged girls from thickly settled districts of a big city, this camp adventure makes a lasting impression."

The Chicago Outlook League, though already under way with its camping program, is still perfecting its organization, according to Dr. Zinzer. It has adopted a program which includes investigating public liability and property damage at these camps, which are to be made available only to recognized agencies—like settlement houses, or social agencies.

Furthermore, the camp sites are only for those applicants who need most this type of camping. The League has decided to make the age limit from 14 to 18. Moreover, Dr. Zinzer pointed out that the element of "pioneering" is to be closely guarded, and that each group of campers is to be competently supervised.

"Our organization solicits no funds," said the Chairman. "Its success is entirely dependent on the co-operation of public-spirited citizens. Judging by the splendid way in which individuals and civic, service and business organizations have pledged their support, I am sure that our program will be even more successful than we hoped."

Others backing the adventure camps are Nathaniel Leverone, Secretary of the Chicago Crime Commission, August H. Pritzlaff, Director of Physical Education for the Chicago Board of Education; Robert M. Harrison, President of the Junior Association of Commerce; Irving Rudolph, Executive Vice-President of the Chicago Boys Clubs, and Kenneth A. Reid, Executive Secretary of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Screen Guild Drops 2,057 For Failure to Pay Dues

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 2 (AP)—In line with a policy to remove casual extras from ranks of the Screen Actors' Guild, 2,053 members have been suspended for failure to pay dues for 90 days, it was announced.

Reinstatement is possible only on a vote of the Board of Directors it was stated. The paid-up Class B membership of the Guild now numbers 6,572.

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Welsh Educational Settlement Widely Serves the Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—When Wales recovered from the first shock of finding that coal was by no means a permament passport to prosperity, many fine experiments were being carried on in readjusting social conditions to a new economy. And though war has come, and unemployment has decreased, these experiments have gained new importance.

One of the most considerable of these experiments is Pontypool Educational Settlement, one of nine such institutions in what were the distressed areas of South Wales. Their special value is contained in the expert advisory services which they can offer to a community with which they maintain close personal connection.

All kinds of people attend the various classes at the Settlement, men and women, young, old, unemployed and employed. For, unlike the Unemployment Club attached to it, the Settlement itself has never made any distinction between the employed and the unemployed man. Each is looked on as having equal status and therefore equal responsibility. The result has been to fire the unemployed man with a desire to keep pace with those whose minds and bodies are disciplined by their daily occupation. In contrasting the work of the Settlement with that of the Clubs, it has been concluded that the Club, as an educational medium, suffers from the dead weight of apathy engendered in a group composed mainly of elderly unemployed men.

Studying

Within its four walls the life of the Settlement is vigorous. Some of the subjects which students are studying are: Britain and the European Continent: American Foreign Policy since Versailles; the Growth of the British Constitution; Modern British Political Institutions; Elementary Economic Theory; Psychology; History and Development of English Drama; Appreciation of Art; Music; Languages; Physical Training. There is a modern library where class teaching can be supplemented by one or other of the Settlement staff, who is always on the spot to help the serious reader.

Until recently this black valley was one of the most distressed areas of the South Wales coalfield. There are 68,000 people living here, and when the Settlement began in 1932 half the insured population was out of work. The main industries, coal, iron and steel, and tinplate, were those which felt the full blast of the postwar depression. Even with re-employment on armaments manufacture, it will be long before the effects of the depression years are completely obliterated.

Still, after several months of war, a million and a quarter men are unemployed in England and Wales, of which total this valley shares a not inconsiderable number. Going about, one still sees pits and iron works deserted and derelict, mean rows of houses in need of repair and paint, shop after shop closed. Many of the children's faces are marked by malnutrition, and the women show the effects of years of want. But you will not get it from the lips of these people. They are full of courage and independence and are not easily persuaded to talk. They believe fiercely in the democratic tradition, and all their attention is now focused on winning the war.

Courage

It was out of their courage and heartache that the Settlement was built. A little group of men who believed that something of permanent social and cultural value might grow out of this troubled soil rented an old stable as a club, where unemployed men might be taught how to repair their boots and mend their furniture. The lighting was bad, the sanitation negligible, the rain came through the roof and the rats through the holes in the floor. But the men paid their penny a week and continued all the first winter.

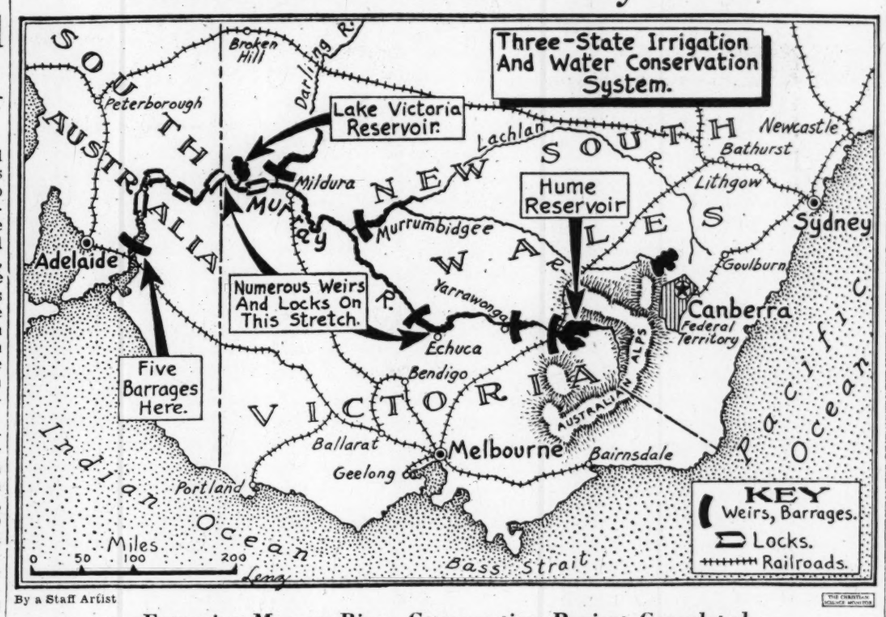
Soon more clubs became necessary, not only for the men but for their wives, who wanted to learn dressmaking and handicrafts with material supplied at special rates, and for the boys and girls who found stimulus to healthy mental and physical growth in the atmosphere of the club. Now there are 50 clubs which look to the Settlement for advice and leadership and skilled instruction. Grants from the National Council of Social Service have enabled the men to put up new buildings which, in turn, opened up the way for increased activities. Not only crafts, but lectures and wireless discussion groups, art classes and the like are engaged in by each section.

In addition to the help it can give to the clubs, the Settlement staff goes out each day in response to any call made on it by local institutions. A chapel may need help with its welfare work, or a workmen's institute with a new drama group, or a local choir doing a "book" (oratorio). Not the least important of the Settlement functions is to give this help to a community which has been impoverished not only financially, but in leadership, because of the transference of the young and vigorous to more prosperous areas, which has taken place in the last year.

The war has meant a certain shifting of emphasis on the work being done. In the clubs re-employment on war work, particularly of the older men, some out of work for years, has meant that there are far fewer left in the clubs. On the other hand, there is an increase in the number of women members, some of them being young mothers evacuated with their babies from the "vulnerable" areas.

The under-military-age members have increased, and many school evacuees are taking advantage of the well-equipped gymnasium. The library and hall are set aside for defined periods for the use of schoolboy evacuees, who, with their masters, fully avail themselves of all the facilities there are.

That Australian Grain May Grow—



By a Staff Artist

Extensive Murray River Conservation Project Completed

Map shows the full scope of Australia's broad irrigation scheme for which three States and the Commonwealth Government have shared the expense. Position of weirs and bridges, as indicated, shows points at which waters are retained for use in dry season.

Largest River in Australia Harnessed for Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—With the completion of the main construction works for the three-state Murray River conservation and irrigation scheme, the water of 1,000 miles of Australia's largest stream has been harnessed to ensure crop production in dry inland areas of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

The undertaking, regarded as the most remarkable in Australia, has taken 20 years to complete, and has cost the four contributing governments—New South Wales, Victorian, South Australian, and the Commonwealth—£12,000,000, of which the Hume Reservoir, the storage headquarters, absorbed £5,500,000.

The scheme has cost New South Wales £3,000,000, but the storing of the waters of the Murray in the Hume Reservoir has made it necessary for the Government of that State to embark on three irrigation schemes at a cost of an additional £2,550,000. The first scheme has been completed at a cost of £510,000; another, costing £1,650,000, will be finished in 1942, and the third, costing £400,000, was begun last year and will not be finished before 1943. Lack of money because of the demands of the war will delay completion.

Agreement in 1915

The story of the River Murray scheme began in 1915 with an agreement between the four Governments, but construction did not start until 1919. It has been finished with the completion of construction of barrages at the mouth of the Murray in South Australia.

The agreement between the four Governments provided for the conservation of the waters of the Murray at the Hume Reservoir and at Lake Victoria, South Australia. It also provided for the construction of weirs and locks over the length of the river between South Australia and Echuca, Victoria, and other locks and weirs at the junctions of the Murray with the New South Wales rivers, Murrumbidgee and Darling.

The agreement provided for the allocation of the waters of the Murray, stipulating the quantity to be sent down to South Australia each month. The balance available from the Hume Reservoir was to be shared equally between Victoria and New South Wales for nine months of the year. Each Government was to contribute one-quarter of the cost.

Weirs Reduced

An amendment to the agreement eliminated a large number of locks and weirs along the part of the river forming the border between Victoria and New South Wales, and reduced the number of weirs New South Wales was entitled to build on the Murrumbidgee. The amendment provided for the inclusion of a large weir at Yarrawonga—now feeding many irrigated areas both in Victoria and New South Wales—and the construction of five barrages at the Murray mouth.

Although the River Murray construction work itself is now finished, the commission of representatives of the four Governments, which was set up to control the scheme, will continue to function. Its duty will be to supervise operation and the maintenance of works, and the control and distribution of the water to the three States, which will equally share the cost of the commission, estimated at £45,000 a year.

The River Murray scheme means to New South Wales an assured supply of water in fertile but limited rainfall areas. In the past the water of the river often became low, but now extensive areas can safely be developed and more closely settled without fear of a water shortage.

British Public Scans Press And Does a Bit of Editing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The "popular press" is no longer as popular as it was with the British public, according to the experts of Mass Observation, an organization aiming at periodically reproducing as accurately as possible just what the public is saying and thinking on different topics.

It seems that the influence of the daily press in Britain is on the wane, partly as a result of censorship, and partly owing to a growing "canniness" on the part of readers, who, it appears, no longer either believe implicitly in all they are told or believe implicitly they are told all.

Mass Observation differs from Public Opinion institutes in that it does not claim to give accurate national percentages of opinion pro and con on particular questions. Instead, it aims to take a representative cross section of citizenry and report, in exact terms, what this cross section is saying.

To judge from its comments on the press, it is just now a very cross section.

"They're all alike. They issue specials and make as much money as they can, and after all, the news very often lies," declared a roadmender for the benefit of an inquiring Mass Observer.

But Keep on Buying

"I think more and more people are getting fed up with the Penny Press," remarked a company director. He added on second thought, "This isn't reflected in reduced sales, however; because we all buy the papers to keep in touch with views without believing the news printed therein."

Other persons, it seems, buy the papers to keep in touch with the news, without absorbing the views. Others light fires with them; others use them on the pantry shelves.

The power of the national press as an opinion-forming influence is definitely receding, says Mass Observation. Those interviewed now place it third among factors which form opinion. Before the Munich crisis it was first, and before censorship second. Of the cross section interviewed—it is not claimed to be nationally representative—44 per cent affirmed that they are not getting all the news they ought to get; 40 per cent felt that they are: and 16 per cent did not know what they thought.

Object to "Bad" News

"Of those who felt they did get enough news," says Mass Observation, "4 per cent said they got too much . . . these don't like the news when it is bad and don't believe it when it is good."

All of which makes the working day difficult for the editor of a national daily. Also making it difficult, by absconding with much of the daily newspapers' opinion-forming influence, according to Mass Observation, are the "News letters," private weekly bulletins now circulating in large numbers. There are 17 "one-man" letters, 49 other private sheets in regular circulation, ranging in cost from two shillings to a penny halfpenny.

Combined circulation of news letters is about 100,000 of the "intelligent middle class" reports Mass Observation, so "we must rate the influence of the news letter very high."

These facts about the public and the press are presented in Mass Observation's own news letter.

Great Natural Bridge Discovered

LEE'S FERRY, Ariz., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Nevills Colorado River expedition, emerging today from Glen Canyon, reported discovery of what is claimed to be the world's second highest natural bridge.

Norman D. Nevills, leader of the party, said the sandstone arch was located in a side-canyon leading into the gorge of the Escalante River, which in turn enters the Colorado from the north at a point about 150 miles northeast of here.

The party measured the distance from the top of the bridge to the canyon floor as 305 feet, three feet less than the height of Utah's world-famous Rainbow Bridge.

Union Gets Charter When Agent Resigns

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Joseph Lanza has resigned as business agent of the United Sea Food Workers Union Local and the union's American Federation of Labor charter, revoked two days before on order of President William Green, was automatically restored.

Mr. Green ordered the charter withdrawn because the union had re-elected Lanza despite his prison record. He had been sentenced to two years in 1937 for violating the anti-trust laws in New York's fresh water fish industry.

Tons of Canadian Jam For Children and Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — British children evacuated from large centers and Canadian soldiers in hospitals in Great Britain are assured of a good supply of jam for the coming winter. Thousands of members of about 80 Ontario women's institutes are making jam for the Red Cross in kitchens of community houses, and churches and halls, in homes, and in some cases in canning factories.

To date the women have reported completion of more than seven tons, nearly all strawberry, and their objective is 40,000 pounds.

Cuba 90 Miles Away

Cuba is about 90 miles from Florida.

Quezon Calls Democracies Doomed Under Their Present Party System

MANILA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Democracies are doomed to failure unless they abolish political parties, Commonwealth President Manuel Quezon asserted today.

"I favor doing away with all political parties—including my own," the head of the Nacionalista Party, to which all members of the National Assembly belong, told newsmen at his first press conference in more than six months.

"Political parties are good only for evil things," he said.

President Quezon said he would not abolish political parties in the Philippines by law, but that he would try to bring this about by arousing public sentiment against them. He admitted it probably would take considerable time to accomplish.

The Constitution of the United States never contemplated political divisions, President Quezon pointed out. Historical tradition, he said, drew the line between Republicans and Democrats.

President Quezon, the dominant political figure in the Philippines for years, said he had been misconstrued in his speech of three weeks ago, in which he was quoted as advocating a one-party system. He defined an ideal democracy as one with no political factions.

Turning to national defense, President Quezon said the Philippines were going ahead with their program, but with certain changes contemplated because of developments in the European War. He did not discuss these "changes."

President Quezon said his former optimism on the possibility of the Philippines successfully repelling an invader was "not so bight today."

Restoration Arranged for House Built to Ward Off Indian Raids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities has accepted responsibility for restoration of a landmark known as the Adam Spach Rock House, a pre-Revolutionary dwelling, 12 miles from Winston-Salem. Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt, President of the Society; Dr C. C. Crittendon, Secretary to the State Historical Commission, and Dr. Adelaide L. Fries, of Winston-Salem, a descendant of Adam Spach, were designated members of a committee to work out details for the transfer of the property, to be held in trust by the State, and to raise funds necessary for the restoration.

D. Crittenden pointed out that it is the policy of the Historical Commission to "help those who help themselves," and he noted that the descendants of Adam Spach had taken steps to preserve the Rock House by purchasing the land, procuring drawings and blue prints while that was still possible, and by giving assurances of continued support.

Dr. Archibald Henderson, of Chapel Hill, endorsed the project, because, he said, this particular house was not only a pre-Revolutionary dwelling, but it was built over a spring, and had loopholes, and a wide door, so that farm animals could be kept inside during Indian raids. Dr. Fries pointed out that while there were no records of assaults on the old dwelling by Indians, there were Moravian records of scalpings and massacres in the New River section nearby, long after the house was built in 1774. Restoration will include replacing Spach furniture, such as a corner cupboard and several chairs in the house.

Mrs. Sterling M. Gray, of Halifax, where the Colony's delegates to the Continental Congress were instructed to vote for separation from Great Britain, April 12, 1776, presented a plea for recognition of the Halifax fortifications, the courthouse, and Magazine Spring. In former days, the spring was used for water supply. The old courthouse is being restored by the Halifax Woman's Club, while Government aid is sought to preserve the fortifications.

15,082 Banks in U. S.

Banks of all classifications in the United States on June 30, 1939, numbered 15,082.

Ontario Tests Of Lignite As Fuel Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Provincial Government has announced its intention to continue lignite tests with a view to establishing lignite's commercial use as fuel. The decision followed publication of a report made by R. L. Sutherland, Chiacho authority on lignite, which recommended the continued drilling of lignite fields at Onakawana, north of Cochrane in northern Ontario, and farther exploration to cover sufficient tonnage.

Factors retarding development of a lignite mining industry at present, as outlined by Mr. Sutherland, were the distance from markets, limited population in the area, low costs of imported coal due to short haulage and favorable freight rates, lack of experience of consumers in burning low-grade fuels and the fact that coal-burning plants are now designed and equipped for high-grade fuels which would require replacement. In view of these factors, Mr. Sutherland suggested that a commercial industry would require a considerable time for development.

He recommended that drilling should be continued to prove out the extent of the commercially available coal, and said that a sufficient tonnage of lignite should be uncovered to determine its character and physical characteristics and breakage of coal in mining.

Biblical Tradition Indorsed By Archaeological Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Archaeology has demonstrated that the Biblical tradition is historically authentic," according to William F. Albright, Professor of Semitic Languages at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Albright is one of the scholars who will take part in the Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion to be held in New York City, Sept. 9, 10, and 11.

In a recent statement on the relation between archaeology and religion, Dr. Albright pointed out that the Judaeo-Christian tradition was the only religious tradition having a completely historical orientation. "In the Old Testament history and religion practically fuse; in the New Testament we have a biographical record of the Master's deeds and words, written down in several forms within half a century from his death. Nothing like this appears in the other great religions of the world, even in times when writing was well known, as in the case of Mohammed, whose biography did not appear until more than a century after his death.

"The Judaeo-Christian tradition is also unique in reflecting the religious life and thought of the ancient Near East, where the civilization of modern man originated and matured. Of all streams of religion in this ancient world, only Judaism and its offshoot, Christianity, together with their joint product, Islam, have survived. In surviving, they have preserved, by an effective process of selection, the best elements of pagan forms of worship. Archaeology agrees with the evidence of the Bible itself in appraising its historical content as far higher than that of any other known sacred book of mankind.

"Today the teachings of Christianity are so interwoven with the life and thought of the West that we completely forget their source and—most illogical of all—maintain that Christianity has failed, when its only demonstrable failure lies in the human weaknesses of its adherents," Dr. Albright says.

"The rationalistic dogma that all can be explained in terms of mathematics," he continued, "and that every problem can be solved by experiment fails when it is confronted by the eternal paradoxes of the reign of cosmic law and human free will, of cosmic justice and the triumph of injustice on earth. The positivistic faith that man has raised himself somehow by his own bootstraps may content the religious humanist, but it does not satisfy a world of men and women who, deprived of the old faith in God, make themselves new gods in the image of Hitler."

The natural scientists, philosophers, and religious leaders who will meet in September believe that the departmentalization of thought in democratic societies has been in part responsible for the weakness of democracy in the face of totalitarianism. They hope to reach a mutual understanding, and if possible to formulate the basis on which they may co-operate for the preservation of democratic ideals.

Poor Boy's 'Bread for China' Earns $2,000 for Countrymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Somewhere in China's far northwest a group of 50 Chinese orphan boys are being cared for in a co-operative orphanage—largely because an unknown and poor Chinese boy in far-away Manila gave up his two-year's savings for a bicycle to buy bread for his hungry countrymen.

The story back of this war-relief gift—how $13 grew to nearly $2,000, and is probably still growing—is so unique that workers of the China Relief Association are now using it as a means of promoting their contribution campaigns.

The story began when To Heng Kiaw, a ten-year-old Chinese Boy Scout in Manila broke open his cocoanut bank and with the 26 pesos ($13) which he had saved for two years, purchased bread—2,600 crusty salt rolls known as "pan de sal."

To Heng Kiaw had intended to buy a bicycle with the money he had saved, as his father was too poor to buy one for him.

But the boy had heard of the distress of his countrymen in China, a country the exact location of which he was not sure, and decided that his money would be better invested in providing for those less fortunate.

Bought by Children

At the China Relief station, to which he took the gift, they realized that the bread would spoil before reaching China, and not wishing to disillusion the youth, they devised a scheme for converting it back into cash.

The bread was called "patriotic bread" for Chinese relief, and sold to school children in the Philippines for five centavoes each—just five times its original value. When the returns were counted the original $13 investment had grown to $56.48.

Realizing the success of the first scheme, the China Relief workers decided to expand upon it, investing the enlarged sum in more bread and promoting the sale of it by advertising.

The rolls were sold for sums varying from five to fifty centavoes each. In three days the bread was sold and the initial $13 had this time grown to more than $1,500. This sum was dispatched to China in the name of To Heng Kiaw to be used in relief work.

But the story does not end at that point. Two years elapse and the story jumps across the Pacific Ocean.

Rented Bicycle

The sale of bread took place in 1937. In 1939 in New York City Mrs. Henry Ford, wife of the automobile manufacturer, heard the story from a China Relief Worker, and expressed the desire to donate money so that To Heng Kiaw might receive the bicycle which he had not been able to buy.

After considerable difficulty the boy was relocated and the bicycle presented to him.

The final chapter of the story was written in a letter of thanks to Mrs. Ford, in which To Heng Kiaw stated that he could best express his gratitude for the gift by renting out his bicycle and sending the returns to help war refugees.

The renting project was a big success. With the presentation placque still on it, the bicycle was rented out, and within three days it had raised $45.00. The daughter of a Chinese merchant paid, for instance, $25 for an hour's ride, and two Chinese boys paid $15, and $10 respectively for the pleasure. Other contributions were smaller. The bicycle fund soon grew to more than $140.

These earnings have been forwarded by To Heng Kiaw to an Industrial Co-operative in China where Chinese children are clothed, fed, housed, and taught elementary vocations.

New Style Tone Given in Chicago Room By Draperies Matching Girl's Ensemble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—A new trick in furniture fashions was turned out here at the summer market when one designer cut his upholstery pieces from the same cloth used in women's clothes. The girl's ensemble made of yellow and brown plaid with brown mohair jacket matches the plaid draperies, and the upholstering on the studio couch. The polished brass ornaments on her coat are miniature adaptations of the hardware on the walnut chest.

In fact an entire room in the Merchandise Mart was designed by Robert Dorr, Jr., who sees no shortage for the furniture manufacturers even though a war is raging in Europe. Challenged by the fact that there are no more imported fabrics on their way to this country from the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Dorr calmly went into the dress-goods department and selected his fabrics where he is sure of being able to fill "repeat orders."

He did what many a homemaker has already done. If she cannot find the material she wants for curtains in the curtain department, she goes to the yard goods for dresses, and if she cannot find the fabric she wants for her daughter's evening gown in the usual place, she is sometimes found rummaging through the celanese taffetas intended to be sold for draperies.

The room exhibiting Mr. Dorr's designs comprised a studio couch upholstered in a combination of plaid and plain brown, bookcases and chests of walnut and Japanese ash providing double and triple duty convenience, and draperies of the same plaid. To enliven the scene for the 9,000 or more retailers visiting the market a girl dressed in the suit tailored from the same fabric acted as hostess.

La Guardia Backs Short Training

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia of New York opposed today active service for the National Guard and said he preferred training "for short periods to prevent disrupting established business activities of members."

"The only democratic way to train 1,000,000 men is to give every American boy an opportunity to be trained through a system of military training throughout the country," he told 800 "trainees" at ceremonies closing the Business and Professional Men's Camp.

"That can easily be accomplished if the young age groups from 18 to 22, and not from 18 to 35, are taken into military training now and if we start off with 750,000 for training while we are making the necessary equipment."

Decrying attempts to "soft pedal" our defense situation, the Mayor told the "trainees" they had earned the thanks and gratitude of their fellow countrymen.

Vast Quebec Area To Be Reclaimed For Farming Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Thousands of acres of rich soil are to be reclaimed for farming purposes through drainage of the Montreal River, a stream that rises in Huntingdon County near the United States border and flows into the Richelieu River, according to a recent statement by T. D. Bouchard, Provincial Minister of Roads and Public Works.

Work has already begun on the project which is expected to cost between $700,000 and $800,000 and will provide employment for a large number of men. The land on both sides of the Montreal River is characterized by deep swamps and marshlands, due both to low elevation above the water level, and the irregular winding course of the river itself. In springtime this territory becomes flooded when the banks are overflowed.

To obviate these conditions the Government has initiated a reclamation project to be effected by deepening the channel and straightening the course wherever the flow of water is retarded. When the project is completed a large amount of territory will be opened up for agricultural use.

Alien 'Underground' Probed at Detroit

DETROIT, Aug. 2 (AP)—John L. Zurbrick, District Immigration Director, said today that an "underground railway" by which aliens escaping the European war were smuggled into the United States appeared to have been operating across the Detroit River.

He ordered immigration inspectors to investigate the possibility that a profitable smuggling business had flourished since the European war started.

Mr. Zurbrick said he was prompted by the apparent ease with which three Polish sailors, charged with deserting a ship carrying German prisoners to Quebec, crossed from Canada to Trenton, Mich., the night of July 25.

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Silence of Bremen Radio Laid to British Bombing

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Bremen radio suddenly shut down late at night, indicating continuation of the severe British air raids on Germany—raids which the British declare have scored tremendous successes against supply dumps, ports, airdromes and war industries in more than 100 German cities.

With such raids the British hope to sap any Nazi blitzkrieg at its roots.

At the same time, German planes sped back to Britain, being reported over the northwestern area early today. Shipping off the southeast coast was attacked by bombers and spurts of water were seen around ships several miles out. Two German bombers also flew low over the southeast coast but turned back to sea in the face of defensive fire.

German planes dropped a salvo of bombs in a district of southeast Scotland, the bomb blasts being followed by a single explosion. The objective was not disclosed.

Last night, British squadrons swept in on Western Germany and loosed bombs on synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen, Kamen, Homburg and Reisholz; the Krupp Works at Essen, supply depots at Hamm, Krefeld and Mannheim and several airdromes in Northwestern Germany.

"The damage inflicted on the oil targets is believed to be considerable," the Ministry communiqué said.

U-Boat Sinks Seven

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—The German High Command reported today the sinking of seven armed British merchant ships, including three tankers in a convoy and totaling 56,108 tons, by a lone Nazi U-boat during a long-distance cruise.

In attacks on British merchantmen yesterday off Harwich and the Hebrides, the High Command said three ships totaling 16,000 tons were sunk.

Air raids were reported during the night on oil tanks and anti-aircraft positions in England. The returning aviators said "extensive fires" were observed after bomb hits on oil tanks at Thameshaven, down the Thames River from London.

The War in Egypt

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—A communiqué issued by British Army headquarters in Cairo said that a statement giving the British casualties on the Libyan frontier accurately as 30 killed, wounded and missing. The Italian casualties were given as 20 killed, 20 wounded and 472 captured.

This comparison was most misleading, it said. "The total number of enemy killed and wounded runs into many hundreds," it continued. "Their (the Italians') costly adventure in reoccupying Fort Capuzzo alone exposed them to very heavy casualties in men, guns, tanks, vehicles and material of all kinds."

Ireland Protests

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Irish Government Information Bureau announced that the Irish Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin had been instructed to protest and claim compensation for the aerial bombing of a British ship in Irish waters last week.

The Irish Information Bureau said the small British steamer Kerry Head had been attacked and damaged by a German bomber near the entrance to Oyster Haven, County Cork.

Louisiana 'Jobs' To Be Distributed

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 3 (AP)—Gov. Sam Jones' streamlined patronage organization was set to work today to distribute jobs from which the old Huey P. Long regime spoilsmen have been booted.

It's quite an undertaking; so much so that the "reform" Governor publicly set up a triumvirate to referee the scramble and announced he was getting back to matters of state.

He issued one warning: "The new appointees must show their efficiency or they won't stay."

The job-dispensing chiefs are Vance Plauche of Lake Charles and Francis Whitehead of Port Allen, managers of Mr. Jones' Gubernatorial campaign early this year, and Charles E. McKenzie of Monroe, campaign manager for James A. Noe.

Under a gentlemen's agreement, the prizes will be split 50-50 between the Jones and Noe men. Mr. Noe, after being eliminated in the first Democratic primary, threw his support to Mr. Jones, enabling the latter to whip Huey's brother, Earl K. Long.

There are subcommitteemen in each Congressional District and every parish (county) will soon get a sub-subcommitteeman. The only discordant note came from a few disgruntled legislators. They thought they should handle the patronage, as in the past.

Territorial Dispute in Western Hemisphere

Sawders; Courtesy Great White Fleet

Shall British Honduras Go to Guatemala After Years of Contention?

Scenes in Guatemala, the government of which has been in dispute with Great Britain for many years over the Belize, or British Honduras. (1) Market in Quezaltenango, second city of Guatemala; (2) a Guatemalan view typical of those seen by tourists since the country was recently opened up as the destination of southern cruises; (3) Sixth Avenue, the principal business street of Guatemala City; (4) eruption of the dome of Santiaguito—in a sense this dome is a new volcano which came into existence after an explosion had made a crater in the west flank of Santa Maria which up to 1902 had been thought to be extinct. The map at lower left shows the route of the proposed and disputed road over which Guatemala and Great Britain have been quarreling.

British Arrest of Japanese Bankers as Spies Protested

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Japanese Embassy announced today that a "strong protest" had been made to the British Government against the arrest of two of the most prominent Japanese businessmen in London.

Disclosure of the arrests and authoritative reports of arrests of Japanese subjects in other parts of the British Empire were coupled with rumors of the existence of a widespread spy ring having roots in London and offshoots throughout the Empire, notably Canada, Australia and Burma.

These reports published in London with specific reference to the arrest said the members of the ring had been allowed to operate in peace until they were involved hopelessly.

Authoritative circles denied reports that the arrests were in retaliation for the mass arrests of British subjects in Japan and Korea, nine of whom still are in custody, and described their timing as "pure coincidence" growing out of investigations which have been under way for some months under Britain's stringent Defense of the Realm Regulations.

Call Move Impartial

The British position was that in a widespread drive against enemy symathizers and possible spies people of all nationalities have been detained, among them some Japanese.

To link such arrests with the incidents in Japan and assert they are retaliatory merely because they followed on the heels of the arrests in Japan, these sources said, was drawing an unwarranted conclusion.

Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu personally went to the British Foreign Office with the protests against the arrests of businessmen, whom the Embassy said were Satoru Makihara and Shunsukei Tanabe, the London managers of the great Japanese banking firms of Mitsubishi and Mitsui, respectively.

The two were understood to have been arrested under the Aliens Order of the Defense Regulations, which gives the Home Secretary power to deport aliens or order their detention.

The Home Office, however, refused any comment.

Embassy Is Astounded

A spokesman at the Japanese Embassy said:

"We are astounded at the action which has been taken."

He added that Ambassador Shigemitsu, in addition to lodging a protest, had asked full details of and reasons for the arrests.

The spokesman described the two men as "very pro-British and very sympathetic to Britain."

"We cannot possibly imagine anything on their part to invite suspicion or give the impression they infringed on the regulations of this country," he said.

"We hope everything can be settled satisfactorily."

Japanese Colony Aroused

Mr. Makihara was arrested last night by two plain-clothes policemen.

Prominent members of the London Japanese Colony immediately called at their Embassy, where they were discussing measures to be taken when they learned of Mr. Tanabe's arrest at 11:30 p. m. at his home in suburban Brixton.

The conference at the Embassy lasted until well after midnight. Mr. Makihara has been the London representative of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha for more than 10 years, while Mr. Tanabe was transferred to the London Office of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha three months ago.

Mr. Tanabe is married to an Englishwoman and has one daughter.

France Imposes Curbs on Food

VICHY, France, Aug. 3 (AP)—The French Government issued new decrees today restricting the sale of foodstuffs in another move to guard against shortage of supplies this winter because of transportation difficulties and absence of imports.

Restaurants were prohibited from serving fish or cheese in the same meal with meats, and from serving any meat, fowl, or rabbit after 3 p. m.

During August, ration-card coupons will be required to purchase specified articles which are particularly short and which may be bought only in limited amounts, such as: 500 grams (slightly over one pound) of sugar; 250 grams of spaghetti, macaroni, etc.; 100 grams (about 3½ ounces) of rice; 125 grams (less than 4½ ounces) of soap, and 200 grams (about 7 ounces) of margarine or vegetable oils.

Canadian General Motors Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — General Motors Corporation of Canada, playing a full part in Canada's war effort, is turning out a steady stream of army trucks, munition units, tooling for production of component parts for the armored universal carrier, and war materials of all kinds.

According to Harry J. Carmichael, Vice-President of the company, an additional $1,297,000 was recently appropriated by the corporation for factory rearrangement, bringing to $3,000,000 the amount spent on plant adjustment since February. The new expansion program portends a much higher production speed in the immediate future, with the larger units rolling off the assembly line every few minutes, he continued.

The three factories, at Windsor, Oshawa and St. Catharines, are sharing in the stepped-up delivery, and some 8,000 Canadian employees in General Motors plants alone are engaged in fabricating war materials. Labor involved altogether reaches the tens of thousands in the mills, mines, forests and local industries where scores of millions of dollars are being spent for source material.

Highly skilled men are needed in making tools and dies to turn out parts and material new to the industry, and General Motors is looking to the future and trying the apprentice system and the technical training schools to ensure more as the need arises, Mr. Carmichael asserted. General Motors has also organized the Volunteer Auxiliary Drivers' Corps for Canadian girls in consideration of a possible need for trained personnel such as the industry might be expected to supply. In the past four months, with the co-operation of dealers and factory experts, this corps has held 24 classes, and more than 1,100 girls have already trained for a practical contribution to the war, having all passed examinations in operation and maintenance of motor vehicles. Before the end of the year it is expected that 60 classes will have been held in 25 cities and 2,000 girls qualified.

French Comeback Seen by de Gaulle

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Charles de Gaulle, leader of French forces continuing the fight against Germany, today denounced the French surrender as the act of "a makeshift government giving way to panic, forgetting honor, and delivering its country to slavery."

In a message to all Frenchmen in Britain, General de Gaulle, who was condemned to capital punishment as a trator by a French military court Aug. 2, declared: "France has lost the battle but not . . . the war. . . . Immense forces have not yet been brought into play. Some day these forces will crush the enemy."

General de Gaulle's message was issued in the form of hand bills, bearing the traditional crossed tri-colors of France. They were posted on billboards throughout the English countryside.

Many Fields Open To Older Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The International Association of Altrusa Clubs, is finding an unusual response in its crusade to assist older women in making readjustment in employment, according to reports here.

The mature woman is hampered not so much by her age as by her attitude and her inflexible manner, according to findings recorded in a pamphlet "The Older Woman and Her Job" compiled by Altrusa International.

With many jobs closed to the older woman, she can nevertheless turn to other fields, the pamphlet shows, and mentions the following as offering opportunities—real estate sales and rentals, insurance, outside sales, demonstrations, institutional matrons, house residents in college halls, personnel work and dressmaking.

Dispute Over Belize Nearer Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The 81-year-old dispute between Great Britain and Guatemala over the Belize, or British Honduras, territory moved a step nearer solution with the acceptance by both parties of President Roosevelt as arbitrator when the points for adjudication shall have been decided upon.

The dispute was accorded the good wishes of the Havana Pan-American Conference for a "just, peaceful and rapid solution."

The Pan-American benediction upon the negotiations came after a rather heated reminder by Carlos Salazar, Guatemalan Foreign Minister, that Guatemala had never abandoned its determination to regain Belize. He charged the British with breach of treaty terms in connection with the 1859 treaty between Guatemala and Britain.

In view of Havana's preoccupation with the question of European colonies in the Americas, particularly in relation to the prospect of totalitarian nations claiming the colonies of nations they had conquered, Guatemala hastened to call attention to its special position in Belize.

Argentina entered a similar reservation regarding the antarctic regions and the Falkland Islands. It insisted that the latter islands, which are at present held by Britain, should rightly come within the jurisdiction of the Argentine.

Roadway Main Point

The British dispute with Guatemala, although ultimately hinging upon the whole status of British Honduras, turns, from the British point of view, mainly on the question of a roadway or waterway which Britain, by the old treaty, had contracted to build as an additional outlet to the Atlantic coast for Guatemala through Honduras territory.

The origin of the dispute actually goes right back to the time of the Guatemalan Declaration of Independence in 1821. Already in those days a number of British settlers had long been established in what is now the colony of British Honduras. Some of them were descendants of buccaneers who had settled there in defiance of Spanish sovereignty. Others had gone there as a result of trading concessions granted by the Spanish Government.

The actual founding of the colony of British Honduras, from the juridical standpoint, is therefore a tangled skein.

When Guatemala became a free republic, it claimed jurisdiction over the whole of British Honduras. Great Britain has never admitted this claim.

Boundaries Defined

Later on, by the Anglo-Guatemalan Convention in 1859, the boundaries of the two territories were defined for the first time. Guatemala was given access to the Atlantic and Article 7 provided for the construction by Britain of a road or waterway to enable proper use to be made of these facilities. The road, however, was never built and the dispute over this question has been smoldering ever since.

The original British settlement in 1638 centered around Belize, the present capital of the colony, but it gradually spread southward in spite of efforts by the Spaniards to prevent it. The Guatemalan Republic, as heir to the old Spanish Empire, kept the old claim alive up to the time of the 1859 Convention and has since revived it on the ground that Great Britain has not carried out the terms of that Convention.

Great Britain, on the other hand, has insisted that failure to carry out one of the provisions of the 1859 Convention does not invalidate the whole Convention.

The British view is that, from the terms of reference which have been agreed, the boundary dispute is to be regarded as finished. According to this view, all that remains for the umpire and his two assistants—one of whom is appointed by Guatemala and the other by Great Britain—is to establish whether Great Britain in equity as well as in law is still bound to carry out the obligation undertaken in 1859 to give Guatemala, the city, proper land or water access to the Atlantic, and if so, how this should be done.

Many Discussions

The agreement on asking President Roosevelt to act as umpire comes at the end of a long series of abortive attempts to solve the dispute. As long ago as 1863, when the original scheme under Article 7 of the 1859 Convention had fallen through, a supplementary convention was signed by which Guatemala was to receive £50,000 in full discharge of Britain's obligations.

Guatemala, however, neglected to ratify this convention within the specified time limit of six months, whereupon Great Britain claimed to have been automatically released from the obligations of Article 7 of the 1859 Convention.

Then Guatemala in turn developed a theory that Britain's obligations under Article 7 had been undertaken in return for the "cession" of territory by Guatemala. From this it was a short step to the argument that the failure of Great Britain to carry out its obligation under the one article invalidated the whole agreement.

Guatemala therefore was soon claiming that the question of the boundary with British Honduras should be considered afresh.

By 1885, the British Government had again admitted the obligation to build a road or waterway. Ten years later, it offered Guatemala £50,000—this time as a contribution to the cost of building a railway. But by now Guatemala was fully set on re-opening the boundary issue, and the British offer was refused.

British Offer Rejected

The series of events which led up to the reference to President Roosevelt began in 1934 when the British Government again offered to build a road—but this time much farther north, from the Guatemalan frontier to Belize. This proposal the Guatemalans rejected as inadequate. In 1936, Great Britain renewed its offer of £50,000. To this the Guatemalan Government replied by offering a choice of three solutions:

1. Cession to Guatemala of the whole of British Honduras in consideration of payment by Guatemala of £400,000.
2. Payment by Great Britain of £400,000 and cession to Guatemala of a strip of land giving improved access to the Atlantic.
3. Payment by Great Britain of £50,000 with four per cent interest since 1859 plus cession of an alternative strip of territory.

Great Britain found all three of these proposals totally unacceptable and countered by offering to refer the dispute to the World Court, but this was rejected by Guatemala.

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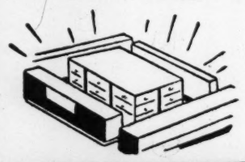
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War Widens Irish Split, Ulster Premier Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—So far from solving the vexed partition question in Ireland, the war has widened the differences between North and South, declares Viscount Craigavon, Ulster's Premier. "My time of office cannot be much longer," said the veteran statesman, in an interview in his office at Stormont, Ulster's House of Commons, "but I am sure that those who come after me will not allow loyal Ulster to be absorbed in a country (Eire) which does not acknowledge the King. I will never give in," he added, and, as far as can be judged the majority of Ulster people support him in refusing to surrender anything of British citizenship for the sake of joining neutral Eire in the interests of an all-Ireland defense.

Premier De Valera of Eire has been renewing his demands for a united Ireland and both Britain and the United States have been exerting pressure on Northern Ireland to end the longstanding quarrel with the South. But the veteran leader stands his ground. Today Ulster's war effort is reaching its maximum pitch and the six northern counties resemble an armed fortress as much as any part of Britain.

The suggestion that the Ulster stand could be interpreted as a waving of the Union Jack for political motives is indignantly discounted in Ulster.

A Base for British Forces

As Lord Craigavon pointed out, Northern Ireland has already rendered invaluable services to Britain in the present situation by being part of the United Kingdom, instead of, as Premier De Valera would have it, part of neutral Eire.

Ulster, he said, was providing Britain with a base for immensely strong forces, not only to protect Ulster itself, but also to render immediate aid to Eire if Germany invaded the south.

Additionally, Ulster's shipping and other industries were making a big contribution to the British war effort.

It is clear that behind the scenes, in recent weeks, there has been intense diplomatic activity to find a solution of the partition issue. It failed in face of Premier De Valera's unshakable determination that Eire must maintain its neutrality.

Ulster Bars Coercion

Though the nature of the negotiations has not yet been divulged, this correspondent learns there is good reason to believe that the British Government feels that at least its efforts at conciliation will receive full credit when the whole story is known.

Apropos of these negotiations, there is a feeling of relief in Ulster that the possibility of Northern Ireland's status quo being jeopardized in an attempt to buy Eire's co-operation with Britain has faded out.

Coercion is perhaps the greatest bugbear to the Irish. Northerners will not be coerced away from association with Britain any more than the Southerners will be coerced back into such association again.

Lord Craigavon is first and last an Ulsterman, and evidence of his unflinching determination to defend Ulster's rights was seen in Stormont recently, when a Labor leader, Mr. J. Beattie, interrupted Lord Craigavon with the remark: "You chased Churchill out of Belfast 26 years ago."

Firm Defense of Rights

Lord Craigavon replied: "And I would do the same again if anyone came here to interfere with the rights of Ulster."

Regarding the claims made by opposition elements in Ulster that Lord Craigavon is perpetuating sectarian strife and should therefore resign, the Premier told this correspondent: "If I thought I could serve Ulster best by resigning, I would do so."

But Lord Craigavon is convinced that the majority of northerners support his policy of remaining part of Britain. He contends that there can't be an election in the present emergency, but even those circles in Ulster which are longing for the end of the partition quarrels and might welcome a more dynamic government would be unwilling to change horses in the present situation.

Lord Craigavon observed that during his term as Premier, extending over almost 20 years, a number of United States Ambassadors to Britain had assured him that Ulster's stand as the westernmost outpost of the United Kingdom provided an invaluable link between the two great English-speaking peoples.

A Romantic Appeal

"But there aren't as many friends of the Ulster cause in the United States as we would like," he added.

He admitted that the cause of the southerners who are often represented as oppressed people struggling for freedom, has a more romantic appeal to the world, particularly to the United States which remembers its own struggle for independence.

Lord Craigavon, to meet him informally, is a remarkable contrast to the popular conception of him as a granite rock against which for generations waves of Irish Republican thought have dashed without effect, and who remains unmoved by the subtle currents of southern Irish politics.

Off the public platform, from which even some of his friends admit that he occasionally overindulges in giving provocation to his political opponents, Lord Craigavon reveals himself as a singularly "human" personality, with a finely developed sense of humor.

At table, with his Cabinet colleagues, he will keep the company laughing with anecdotes and political reminiscenes devoid of rancor.

Among the people of Northern Ireland confidence in defense of the territories and in the ability to meet any emergency in Ireland has risen high as Belfast swarms with English, Welsh, and Scottish soldiers, sailors and airmen in addition to Ulster's own troops.

The strength of the air defenses is apparent to the traveler passing the airdromes in the train. Air raid shelters have sprung up in Belfast like mushrooms, especially in the working-class districts. And in all parts of the country strong forces are encamped.

Ulster Loyalist

By a Staff Artist

Viscount Craigavon

Prime Minister of Northern Ireland holds fast to British ties.

Jailing of Annenberg Strikes Vital Blow in War on Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A vital chapter in the story of the nation's war on gambling was officially closed the other day when Moses L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher and former horse race news service operator, was whisked through the back gates of a Federal prison in Pennsylvania to begin serving a three-year term for income tax evasion. For it was the breaking up of Mr. Annenberg's nation-wide racing news system in the course of the tax case prosecution that marked the beginning of the end of horse-race betting away from the tracks in the United States.

The tax case was held to be the largest of its kind in the nation's history, but interest centered throughout not on the money involved but in the gambling background and its ramifications. Mr. Annenberg with 19 business associates, was indicted on 10 counts, but after some legal sparring decided it wiser to plead guilty to one tax evasion charge involving, with interest and penalties, $5,500,000, and throw himself on the mercy of the court. Whatever he expected, however, the law has ordered that he pay not only all the money due but go to jail as punishment for his acts.

The history of the case has been tied up inextricably with gambling, for while the Government came in ostensibly to enforce its income tax laws, the whole action was part of a widespread drive to stop race track gambling, and to squelch the politico-gambling alliances which, it is charged, are so influential in many large city administrations.

Amassed Fortune

In the course of his operations in the publishing field Mr. Annenberg was reported to have amassed one of the largest, if not the largest, individual fortunes in the country. Much of his income, it was contended, in recent years came from his now famous Nation Wide News Service, a wire service which provided information on race track results, used by thousands of race track bookmakers throughout the country. It has thus been pointed out that most everyone who ever has made a horse race bet away from a track, and lost—and most of them do—contributed something toward the Annenberg fortune.

Chicago up to a year or so ago had, it is estimated by the State's Attorney's office, around 10,000 bookmaking establishments. They are illegal in Illinois but they operated openly nevertheless, doing an annual business of over $200,000,000, social workers say.

Local elements, headed by Cook County State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, partly as a result of an intranecine feud, made some sincere attempts to smash the bookie business. Mr. Courtney in fact went about it literally. But nothing substantial resulted.

Then came the Federal agents. Looking into Mr. Annenberg's books they found, they said, cause for attack from several sides. One was operation of the news service which they claimed was contrary to Federal laws against transmitting lottery news. Mr. Annenberg denied this at first, but capitulated and voluntarily ordered dissolution of the bookie news service.

Major Factor

That act alone did more, it is believed, to put an end to horse-race betting on a major scale in the United States, than anything else that's ever been done to meet this problem. Without immediate news of how the races come out the bookies can't take or pay off bets. They've tried since all sorts of tricks to fill in this gap, including radio and secret telephone hook-ups, but nothing has proved satisfactory.

They have in effect for the first time been driven very much under cover, those that continue to try to operate at all. There is no means now to make an accurate check on the number operating for they aren't out in the open and easily counted as before. But police and other sources agree that the number is but a fraction of that in operation before.

But the effect is felt not only in Chicago. The Nation Wide News Service supplied racing information to several hundred cities. Each is thus, except for radio and other surreptitious means, cut off from the essential ingredient for a successful bookie.

Meanwhile the Government still must try indictments against others in the Annenberg business. Meanwhile, also, the Government is prying closely into the affairs of William F. Skidmore, and others suspected of income tax invasion here, held incidentally in every case to be associated in some phase of the gambling business.

In 'Big Six'

By a Staff Artist

Lord Beaverbrook

Minister of Aircraft Production, member of Inner War Cabinet.

Beaverbrook Gets Post In Inner Cabinet

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has invited Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, to join the Inner War Cabinet.

An announcement said that the publisher would continue for the time being at the head of aircraft production—a task which his flair for originality led him to ask housewives to give their aluminum sauce pans for making Spitfire planes.

The response was so great that he had to cry a halt.

His elevation means the formation of a powerful sextet—Mr. Churchill, former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax, the Labor leader Mr. Arthur Greenwood and Mr. Clement Attlee, and now Lord Beaverbrook—to direct the war.

The press speculated that Mr. Chamberlain, who has been indisposed, might retire.

The Laborite Herald said: "There is growing belief that Mr. Neville Chamberlain is not likely to resume any heavy responsibilities."

The Liberal News-Chronicle, discussing the possibility that Lord Beaverbrook might take over the Ministry of Information, said: "It has been strongly represented to the Prime Minister that British propaganda, especially in foreign countries, badly needs strengthening."

Bankers and Builders Split On Defense Effect on Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 3. —Will the federal defense program absorb so many skilled workers that there will be a shortage in the building trades when "Mr. Homebody" decides at last he is going to build that house he's been dreaming about for years?

This question is asked here by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, which points to an 8 per cent increase in home building the first six months of this year, as compared with last.

"You see," it says, "home building is already picking up, and with the additional push of construction for the national defense there's likely to be a scurrying about to find skilled workers."

On the other hand, the National Association of Buliding Trades Employers points out that the building industry as a whole is facing no boom as yet, and less than 50 per cent of its skilled workers now are employed. While home building did improve during the first half of this year, and the big cities bettered their last year's record, building of all kinds for the Nation as a whole didn't climb, according to Robert D. Steele, statistician for this organization.

Thirty-nine large cities had more building permits with a greater dollar value the first six months of 1940 than they did in the corresponding period in 1930, said Mr. Steele, but 44 States surveyed show a slight decline by the same criterion.

Total Indicates Decline

The dollar value of the big city permits the first half of this year totaled $422,080,000 as compared with $391,831,000 for the corresponding period last year. The decline in the 44 States surveyed was indicated by a total of $1,798,038,000 this half year as compared with $1,858,328,000 for the first half of 1939.

The brightest spot in the real estate field this year is home building, agree the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Its staff here say the gain has been more than expected. But for the field as a whole, the chief characteristic of the first six months of '40 has been "stability," they declare. In other words, real estate is about on the level of last year. In market activity, more cities report gain than loss, but when it comes to price, more of them report a downward than an upward trend.

Residential vacancies are reported about normal for what the business terms "the post depression period." This is to say, they average around 3 per cent. Some cities like Denver, Colo., report less than 2 per cent; others, like Chicago, have more than 5 per cent. But nothing like the pre-depression normal of 10 per cent vacancy is noted.

No Boom Follows Aid

One thing is proved by this, say the real estate people. This is, that fears that federal financing and easier terms for the home builder would lend to over-building are ungrounded. Very few cities, they say, have shown any tendency at all to take on a boom tempo.

Efforts to give impetus to home building by reducing labor costs are noted in some localities by the Association, but as yet these efforts have not had time to show results. Such activity is reported in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Columbus, Omaha and New York. In St. Louis, organized trades have reduced their scale so that a person can get work done on a house for $1 to $1.25 an hour for most of the building crafts. In New York, plumbers and plasterers have taken cuts in the hope of stepping up the industry, this study shows.

Contractors are watching this movement with keen interest, but they criticize it on the ground that it touches home building only. They think it should reach into other types of building which employ more men. Home construction uses only certain types of building mechanics, while on the larger projects all classifications are generally utilized, and hundreds of men are given work where tens get jobs on home building, say the contractors.

18th Century Fire Blazes Still in Small Southern Cabin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALUDA, N. C.—It is a far cry from the American Revolution to the year of 1940. Yet, there exists today a vital link between the two eras. In a small log cabin in the Blue Ridge Mountains two miles from Saluda, a feeble old man keeps alive a fire on his hearth which, he says, was started by his ancestors soon after the war with England. The man is William Morris, who lives alone with his historic blaze.

John and Sarah Morris, restless after the war, with new frontiers beckoning them, set out from Philadelphia by horse and wagon, bringing as many of their personal effects as they had room for, including pots, guns, and, a Bible.

After many weeks of travel, one day they found themselves in the beautiful Blue Ridge section of the State, then inhabited by Indians who had previously been driven from the coasts of the Carolinas as those regions became more and more settled.

John and Sarah Morris set to work to build a house of logs—where they felled the trees. In leveling for the foundation, enough stones were dug to build the chimney. When this house, which was literally carved out of the wilderness, was finished, they started a fire, the spark of which was struck from flint.

Mr. Morris relates that both knelt before it and thanked a kind Providence for their well being and vowed then and there never to let the blaze die. The keeping of that first spark became a rite with the Morris family. The children and grandchildren of John and Sarah kept it for 100 years. The present keeper is the great-grandson and has been the keeper for 50 years. Mr. Morris, a descendant of Robert Morris of Revolutionary fame who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is the last member of the family which migrated to the rugged wilds of the mountain country of North Carolina.

Although the paved highways pass almost within sight of the log cabin, life in that cabin goes on very much the same as it did. Meals are cooked in the same old pots over the flame. The old muskets rest on the wooden pegs and the same old Bible is read.

The fire was once brought to the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who offered to move not only the fire but the cabin log by log and the chimney stone by stone, to the Museum in the National Smoky Park with a provision that Mr. Morris keep the fire as long as he lived. But Mr. Morris chose to remain where he was so that he could swap yarns with and enjoy his neighbors, and to see the sun rise over Tryon Mountain each morning as his people had seen it for so long in keeping the past and the present as near together as possible, and to dream with his cherished possessions. He is 81 and unmarried.

Civic Leaders and Trade Union Join In New Cincinnati Housing Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Low-cost housing under private initiative took a forward step here as civic leaders joined with a trade union in a project to erect about 140 homes at an average cost of $3,500 in the western hills of this city.

These houses are to be frame, single family dwellings with four, five and six rooms.

The beauty and environment of the area in which the 140 homes are to be built and the homes themselves have been protected by a unique holding plan that makes this project as attractive as any Government planned project. The houses, although purchased outright, are to remain under the control of a co-operative organization in a perpetual lease plan. This plan permits the transfer of a house to any member of an owner's family, but calls for the approval of the Co-operative when a sale or transfer is made to any outsider.

Then too, the Co-operative Corporation is responsible for all exterior upkeep and can require owners to make any inside repairs that it deems necessary to maintain the value of the property.

This Co-operative is to include all who buy homes in the project and should it dissolve at any time, the title to the individual homes will immediately revert to the individual home owners.

The backers of this unique project include the Cincinnati Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, Charles P. Taft and R. M. Miller, project engineer for two Government housing projects here. The Union is represented by Jack Kroll, its manager.

The average cost of these houses is to be $3,500 and buyers need pay only 10 per cent down plus a 2 per cent charge for the financing and about $27 a month for the balance. The financing of purchases will be handled through the Federal Housing Administration.

The houses are to be constructed by the Chase Housing Company, a group organized for this purpose and headed by Mr. Taft. The group plans to share any profit above 8 per cent with the Co-operative to start it off.

Plan Fall Work On Arizona Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARKER, Ariz.—October is now set as the time for beginning work on the Headgate Rock diversion dam, three miles above Parker, principal feature of an $11,000,000 irrigation project which is to supply water for 110,000 acres on the Colorado River Indian reservation.

Work on preliminary features has been under way for more than a year. Nearly 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth and rock have been moved from the spillway channel and the site of the canal intake works. Making a safe spillway to by-pass the water of the Colorado during the construction period presents more difficulties than the dam itself.

It now appears that by early fall this spillway will be finished. Then earthen coffer-dams will be built above and below, and work started on the dam proper. This is to consist of two concrete walls rising 140 feet from the bed of the river, filled with earth between.

The 350 Chemehuevis Indians and the 400 Mohaves on the Colorado River reservation have always been extremely poor. For a long time they could irrigate only through a canal that had its head many feet above the normal stream bed, so water was available only in times of flood. They have been doing better since the Indian Bureau installed pumps.

Of course, 750 Indians cannot make use of 110,000 acres. The Bureau has plans for transferring members of several other tribes to this reservation when the irrigation system is complete.

Ontario Asked To Produce More Cheese for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario cheese producers have been asked by P. M. Dewan, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, to increase production to meet the heavy British demand.

The British Food Ministry recently cabled Canada for the largest possible quantity of cheese and Mr. Dewan said that if 33 plants now producing both cheese and butter in Ontario concentrated on cheese only, production would increase 12,000,000 pounds this year. Ontario produces 72 per cent of all cheese in Canada.

The 658 cheese factories in Ontario are being asked to concentrate immediately on the export production, he explained. The set British price of 14 cents a pound compares favorably with the average price of 12.7 cents a pound in 1939. Cheese factories in eastern and central Ontario are equipped to make 25 per cent more cheese than they are making at present, or, in other words, can step up production by another 16,000,000 pounds without increasing their equipment.

Canada Still Has Slack In Employment Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Not until 98,000 men registered with the Dominion Employment Bureau are taken into industry will the bulk of slack in employment disappear, Arthur J. Hills, Chairman of the National Labor Supply Council announced here recently.

To accomplish this, he went on, industry will have to get people specific jobs.

He proposed that one way of doing this would be to train 10 men to one operation instead of having one mechanic doing one operation.

Toronto School Starts a Special Technical Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A special course in pattern-making and foundry practice, to include pattern-making, moulding, casting, machine-shop work, and blueprint reading was opened here recently by the Central Technical School. Limited to an enrollment of 50, the class will be made up of 50 students with a general aptitude for mechanics.

At the present time in connection with war service work there are enrolled at the school 142 in the aircraft ground course; 75 in the factory course for aircraft and other machine industries; 50 in welding and bench work for aircraft factories; 25 in the fine instrument repair class who will be absorbed in the air training plan, and 100 women registered in a munitions work course. In Ontario there are 4,000 students attending summer school classes in 27 technical schools and preparing themselves for the war industries. Many students in these classes have been sent in by the industries concerned, and as soon as openings occur in industry the men in training are placed in them.

44-Hour Week Is Recommended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—An emergency investigation board, working to avert a threatened strike, recommended to President Roosevelt yesterday a reduction from 48 to 44 hours in the basic work-week of 25,000 to 30,000 employees of the Railway Express Agency.

The board, composed of John P. Devaney, Dexter M. Keezer, and Harry A. Millis, was appointed by the President July 10 under Railway Labor Act provisions for trying to settle labor disputes without strikes.

The employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, had voted to strike for the 44 hour week.

Selection of the board preserved the status quo for 60 days, 30 days being allowed for the board's investigation and report and an equal period for the President's decision on the board's report.

U. S. Forest Planting

Forest planting in the United States during 1939 totaled 504,616 acres.

Patman Warns Foes of Third Term That 'Pot Is Calling Kettle Black'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, cautioned congressional colleagues last night to stop and think before using Thomas Jefferson's views as an argument against a third term for presidents.

In a speech prepared for radio delivery, Mr. Patman said that "Jefferson not only did not believe a president should have a third term, but he didn't believe in third terms for congressmen and senators, either.

"In fact, at one time he did not believe they should even stand for re-election—something that some congressional opponents of Mr. Roosevelt, now serving their fifth or tenth terms, might ponder before they use Mr. Jefferson's name again."

Mr. Patman asserted that the current campaign was without precedent.

"The Democratic Party enters the campaign with the knowledge that, like any other administration in power, it must be judged on its record—and proudly it offers that record and the laws that have been placed on the statute books in the last eight significant years," Mr. Patman said.

"But, unlike any opposition party that has ever gone before the American people, the Republican Party accepts the Democratic record in principle—not daring to call for the repeal of a single basic law passed during the last eight years—and is forced to appeal to the voters of the country solely on the ground that it is better qualified to administer the New Deal that the Democratic Party has given to the Nation."

Westricks to Quit Scarsdale Estate

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick, whose activities as a German Government agent proved embarrassing to his landlord, will quit the suburban Scarsdale estate he and his family rented for the summer.

Dr. Westrick's troubles began two days ago when published reports said his callers included men prominent in American business. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles took away his driver's lisense and license plates, claiming that Dr. Westrick failed to declare a change of address and a physical disability.

The Commissioner, Carroll Mealey, said he understood the doctor had an artificial leg. The doctor said it was only a wound-scarred foot—and not disabling.

When the fuss reached Harold A. Callan, attorney and owner of the house rented by Dr. Westrick, he decided it was time to call the whole thing off. Last night he announced an arrangement whereby the Westricks would vacate the premises next week.

Dr. Westrick surrendered his licenses after contending that as an accredited commercial counselor to the German Embassy he was entitled to full diplomatic privileges.

A formal hearing on the question will be held next week.

Meanwhile, the Scarsdale home was placed under police guard.

Move Seeks to Preserve First U. S. Iron Warship

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 3 (AP)—A move was under way today to preserve as a historical exhibit the U. S. S. Wolverine, the Nation's first iron warship, launched at Erie, Pa., in 1843.

Richard P. Brown, State Secretary of Commerce, said he would meet Monday with James K. Shields, Secretary of the Erie Chamber to consider plans for saving the ship. Mr. Shields wrote the Commerce Secretary that "it looks very much as though" the Navy Department "will endeavor to dispose of the old vessel."

U. S. Home Planned For Stage Orphans

SACRAMENTO, Calif (AP) — A move to take minor orphans of British actors and actresses out of range of the European war was disclosed with the filing of articles of incorporation by British Actors' Orphanage Fund, Inc.

Boris Karloff, Florence T. Lipscomb, and Dame May Whitty were named directors.

The corporation not only contemplated bringing the orphans to America and "particularly to Southern California," but it proposed to "pay for their complete maintenance, housing, and schooling during the pendency of the present war between Great Britain and Germany to the end that these orphans may be removed from the horrors and perils of war."

Ohio in Need Of Skilled Labor As Business Booms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Things are humming in Ohio. For the State stands in a strategic spot in respect to the nation's defense program. It produces around one third of all the nation's machine tools, and machine tools are vitally necessary to mass-production, for they determine not only what, but how fast, products can be turned out, with such machine tools as lathes, drills, presses, and other contrivances to cut and form the pieces for durable goods.

And right now Ohio faces in an acute degree the problem that stumps industry generally—a lack of skilled labor. The number of wage earners in this line increased 11,000 in Ohio from 1933 to 1937, but that period seemed to absorb most all the skilled hands available.

In 1937, the last year for which complete figures are available, there were 68 machine-tool plants in Ohio, with 14,527 workers, and an annual production value of $80,000,000. At the low point in March, 1933, the average number of workers was 3,371.

In April this year, it was figured that pay rolls were 51 per cent greater than in April last year.

Meanwhile, domestic and foreign orders come pouring in, and though the productive capacity hasn't yet been reached, any great speed-up will force employers up sharply against the skilled labor problem.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Teaching a Foreign Language Can Begin Very Early And Remain Almost Like Play Through the Years

Many a Baby Has Proved That Two Languages Are as Easily Learned as One, and the Enrichment If Songs, Art, and Picture Books Are Used Is Immeasurable. A Mother's Experience With Her Little Girl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The easiest way for a child to learn to speak a foreign language is to be introduced to it when very young. Many a mother sends her child when only six or seven years old to a teacher of piano, violin, or some other musical instrument, hoping that it may develop artistic talent. Is it not wise for her to be just as much concerned about her child's linguistic education?

The mastery of another tongue becomes more and more valuable to a person as the world draws closer together through the overcoming of time and space by modern inventions. This acquisition opens new opportunities and channels for advancement to the young man or woman beginning a career.

In most towns may be found someone who speaks French, German, or Spanish fluently. Perhaps this person had never considered teaching, but would be glad to instruct your child if you asked him to do so. It would not only be remunerative to him, but would give him the joy of teaching his native tongue to another.

It would seem that youth can learn the correct pronunciation of a foreign language more readily than an older person. It is important to find a teacher whose pronunciation is pure.

A mother asked her neighbor, a young Frenchwoman, to teach her five-year-old daughter the French language. The first lessons consisted of learning the names of a few objects in the room. Later they played a game in French in which the teacher said, "I see something." Mary, a little girl, would ask, "What color is it?" After she had been told the color, she would guess the name of the object.

When Mary was about seven she began a scrapbook in which she placed pictures which suited her childish fancy—children, dolls, dogs, food, furniture, playthings. She would take her scrapbook with a new page of pictures for every lesson, and the teacher would write under the pictures, "Voici trois chiens," "Le bébé du lait," or whatever the subject of the picture suggested.

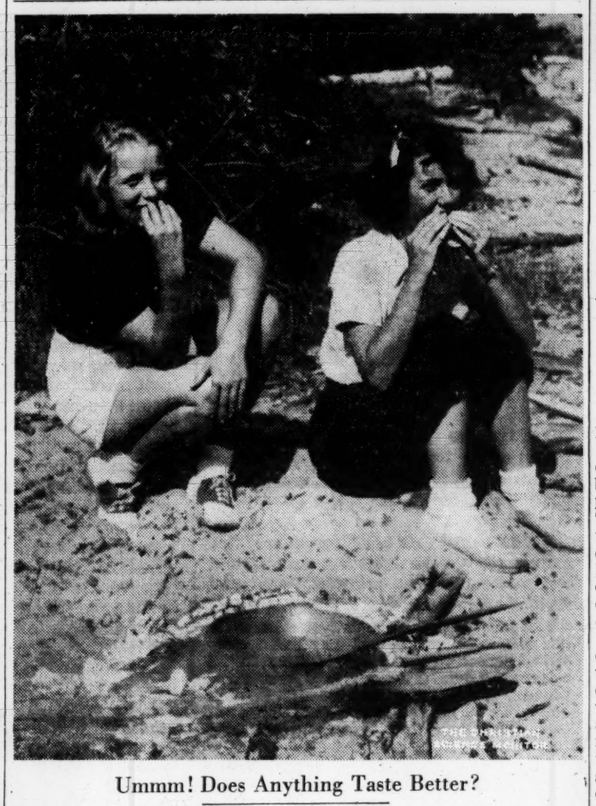
After she outgrew this, Mary's mother bought her a little book called "Le Livre Rouge," from Blackie and Son, Limited, Glasgow, Scotland. This book is simply a picture book giving a large vocabulary of words which little children use every day. No grammatical rules are formulated, although they may be deduced from the lessons.

When she had finished this book, her mother sent to Paris for "Le Second Livre," Libraire Armand Colin, 103 Boulevard Saint Michel, Paris. This is a French primer used in French schools, and is inexpensive. At this time Mary began to learn many little French folk songs like "Frère Jaques" and "Au Clair de la Lune." She had a book called "Nursery Friends From France," published by The Book House for Children, Chicago, which contained the words and music to the songs.

Later when Mary reached junior high school age, she studied a book which contained an entertaining French story, and included some simple grammar. The book was called "Le Premier Livre," by Méras and Méras, American Book Company, Chicago. French language phonograph records and radio programs in French can also be used to add interest and variety.

Mary's lessons placed great stress upon pronunciation and conversation, with very little upon grammar. At no time were the lessons allowed to become laborious. They were enjoyable, and in the form of play. Private lessons continued until she began attending high school. Here French was easy because the language was familiar. In high school she learned grammar, and in college she studied French literature and history.

A course of study similar to this could be planned in any language. It is well for parents to remember that the lessons must be continued regularly over a long period, or they will do little good. The work of a few years is not fruitful. The child may want to give up at times, but later in life he will be more than grateful that he was encouraged to continue with his lessons until he had mastered the language.



Ummm! Does Anything Taste Better?

Ask any camper. But then everything seems fun at vacation camps. Perhaps it's the companionship in the great outdoors. Perhaps it's being "on one's own" with a lot of other campers, doing things together, and trying to measure up to all the fine things expected by Head and counselors. During these August days our campers are off and away—with good times ahead, and earnest, worthwhile activities, too. These girls are at Camp Kohahna, Maple City, Mich.

Peacemakers in the Home

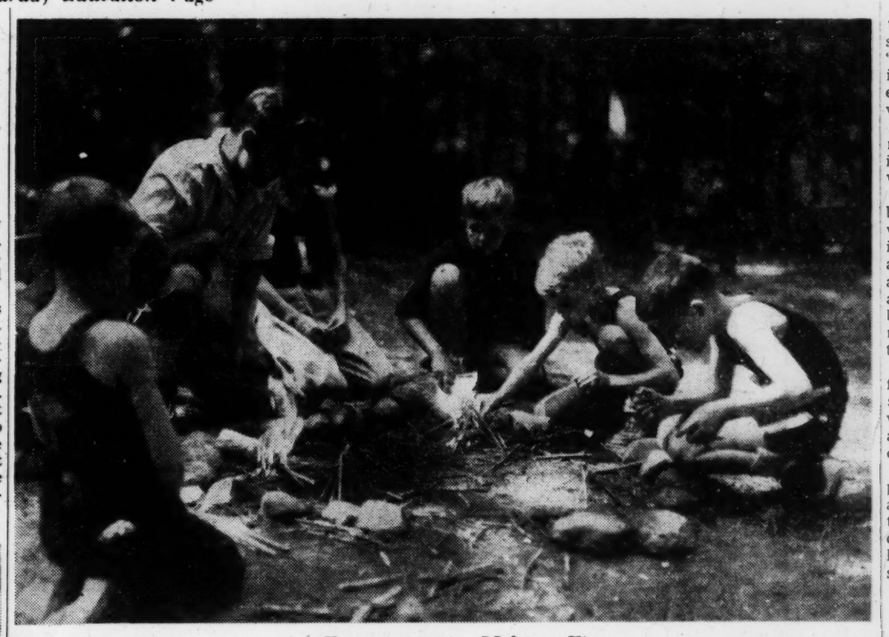
One mother of four boys keeps peace in the kitchen with understanding and preparedness. When a tempting dessert is put into the refrigerator, a cover is placed over the dish and fastened securely with a rubber band. Whenever a portion can be set aside for an afternoon treat she puts a note on it, saying, "This is for you." This thoughtful provision for youthful appetites does much toward keeping peace in the kitchen.

In our own home, when small Jean tangles with Nell over the same doll or the rooms become too cluttered for peaceful playing, we suggest a moving day. The family washbasket makes a good van and all the toys are bundled into it in less than no time. It is fun towing it into the playroom, and soon the orderly room brings order to games or a quiet period with the picture books and crayons.

When little sisters have played too long together and begin to need a change, it has been good to see the quiet restored by giving them small tasks in separate rooms. Nell, who is five-and-a-half, is delighted when she is allowed to pour the dried beans from the paper bag into a glass jar for Mother's cupboard shelf. The canned milk and soups can be rearranged or the silver drawer straightened. Small Jean is quite content to apply her three-year-old efficiency in lining up the shoes in neat rows on the closet shelves. She never tires of showing us how well she can put away the freshly rolled socks in the girls' dresser drawers.

Jane, just eleven, can spend a lot of happy time with a simple recipe for oatmeal drop cookies or a plain cake. When Mother becomes still enough to see the need, it is usually found to be a demand for something interesting to do. Finding right employment for busy little hands and minds is always the shortest way to harmony.

F. McK. H.



An Experiment in Making Fire

Primitive experiences are exciting to small boys who have been able to pioneer only in imagination. These young fellows of Camp Idlewild, Lakeport, N. H., seem to be pretty successful in starting their tiny fires by rubbing sticks. Looking at this little group with their young counselor, one can't help thinking about the value of this boy-and-man comradeship. Many a small boy knows his dad only as someone too busy to be real friends. The camp counselor, therefore, may be his first man friend. But once he has learned how good it is to have a grown-up friend, he may on returning from camp help dad at home to find the time to be one too.

We Wrote the Children Notes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Friends:

For many years "The Parent" column of the Education Page has been a veritable treasure-trove of practical and fruitful suggestions. They have been an invaluable help to us in the training of our children. With the hope that the following experience may prove of equal value to other Monitor parents it is gratefully, if belatedly, offered.

Quite early in our role as parents we became aware of the fact that what frequently seemed like carelessness and disobedience, on the part of our children, to rules and instructions, was really only inattention to these orders at the time they were given. We could see that the child's attention was often divided between listening to us and wondering about the seemingly more important play activities of their child world. Would Jim bring his best marbles to the playground this morning as he had promised, and would he, Bob, be too late to get a chance to use them? Would Marilyn wait on the corner for Janet if I delayed her with instructions longer?

It was when we hit upon the plan of writing notes to our children that we found, while reading them at least, they concentrated upon the subject which the notes contained. Not only was their entire attention enlisted and the contents remembered, but arguments about them were also eliminated.

The following proved to be the last reminder which was ever needed for the lad who invariably, up to this time, forgot to put his best shoes on the shelf which had been provided for them. He found it written on a piece of colored paper and pinned on the laces of the offending shoes.

Dear Bob:

You certainly played a trick on me, old top, when you went off to school this morning and left me all alone in your room under the bed. My, but your Mother was unhappy and disappointed when she saw me! She said, "What are you doing there on the floor when you should be on the shelf in Bob's closet?" Can you imagine how out of place I felt? So please, Bob, don't leave me like that again. I don't mind carrying you around all day but you must play fair and put me in my proper place at night. Yours for harmony,

Your Good Shoes.

Nor were all of the notes reproving ones. A letter of gratitude to the little daughter who so sweetly relinquished her plan to "Go over to Mary's house to play," in order to set the table for unexpected guests and later to help with the dishes, encouraged her to make this generous impulse a nightly service when she realized how much her youthful efforts were appreciated.

A backsliding report card brought a note of regret coupled with a vote of confidence concerning future work from their Daddy, and an improved one always found a few lines of commendation, with an invitation to some special treat by way of celebrating the good news, beside the breakfast plate the next morning.

Some of the most prized missives found their way into the children's scrapbooks. The humorous ones were frequently passed around among school friends until dog-eared and worn from handling.

Simple as the note-writing expedient is, it has proven an easy and pleasant solution to the inattention problem and avoided the constant reminders which, somehow, take on the appearances of scoldings.

(Mrs.) C. C. B.

A Saturday Column

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The Home Forum

Honey and Heidelberg

IT IS RIDICULOUS, I know, to suppose that honey is less intimately associated with other countries than it is with Germany—the Germany some of us loved when times were peaceful and, as we thought, normal. Yet so it seems to me. Honey and Heidelberg—the two words are, in my private vocabulary, interchangeable.

Honey is international, of course; bees are blissfully independent of race and social rank. If one cares to prove it, he can purchase expensive honey—called euphoniously after Hymettus and other soft sunny names plucked from Greek mythology—in shops where it is stored in glazed pots of blue or green, mauve or yellow or black. Then, too, he may quite as easily buy it in those common, square jars which New England farmwives set on crude wooden stalls along waysides where goldenrod sways. All the same, honey is to me essentially German. For this reason:

* * *

I was seventeen when first we went abroad; when, in accordance with accepted practice, we took a little inconsequential river boat up the Rhine, beneath high-browed rocks whence medieval castles peered down, beside low reaches where black-timbered cottages were overgrown with vines and shaded by pollarded willows. And so to Frankfort and Cologne, to Weisbaden and Baden-Baden—all the places which the most prosaic of tourists knew; but, finally, momentously, to Heidelberg. And to Heidelberg alone would I return if conditions and one's mental response would permit. Heidelberg left upon me its deep and lovely imprint. By this time, the memory of it has come to be something felt, dim and yet distinguishable through a golden mist.

We must have arrived at night, because I perceived nothing until the morning. Suddenly, eagerly, I got out of bed; in any case, that irritating slippery wadded eiderdown had preceded me hours before to the floor, and I was shivering. Seeing that there was a balcony adjoining our room, I lost no time in investigating. There I stood a long while, barefooted on the stone flags, staring.

* * *

Below spread the valley of the Neckar, lying under a veil of gold and green. Our hotel was on the hillside above the Castle and the great trees pressed closely against its very windows and walls and terraces, until we seemed to be looking out from treetops. Gold, I thought to myself. Gold. Gold. Even the green of the foliage and of the fields which reached down to the river, of the slopes on the other side of the river, were patterned and overlaid in gold. Gold. Gold.

Never had I been so aware of gold. When once upon a time, in a studio up flights and flights of stairs above a Paris courtyard, a woman who professed to know had insisted that gold was the color belonging most to me, I had resisted. Why gold? I asked; and there was no answer. It was just so to her, she said. But this gold throbbed and melted, it streamed and sifted through the air, it permeated Heidelberg. Gold. Now I was glad that gold was my color—if indeed it is admitted to be an authentic color.

Somewhat later, in the company of a family also wide-eyed with delight, I ate my breakfast on a terrace drenched in sunshine. There was a yellow table-cloth and, actually, little yellow damask napkins; in the center of the table were earthenware pots of honey which one dipped into as he pleased. Never before had I been particularly aware of honey. I knew that the Bible talked of it; that bears, in fairy tales at least, went diligently in search of it; and vaguely I realized that honey was in the world to be appreciated. But this honey in Heidelberg mattered to me.

* * *

We must have gone on expeditions from that tree-girt hotel on the hillside; I remember dimly driving down the steep slopes in a great open landau, straining a little in sympathy with the horses who held back all that perilous weight. One evening, I know, we crossed the river in order to look back at the illumination of the Castle—red lights glimmering in all those empty windows, dramatic, sinister. I believe we passed along prim, clean little streets, empty, I seem to think, except for the marketplace which was cobblestoned and bustling, and other squares where young men hurried with books under their arms. I have no doubt we saw all the required sights.

Yet the mental picture that has lingered, all down the years whenever Heidelberg has been discussed, has been that morning outside the hotel, when the whole world was transformed to gold by some modern Midas. That morning was filled with fragrant air and bird song, when first I became aware of the gold which men call honey.

Honey I have scarcely touched since. If I were asked, I would probably say that I prefer marmalade. I must be waiting for the day when it will be possible to savor it again in Germany, for another day when Heidelberg will be touched by a golden magic.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FARMYARD": *A Linoleum Cut by Howard Heath*

ALL THE SIMPLE ELEMENTS—the homely odds and ends to be found in any farmyard—are here gathered into a decorative pattern of black and white. The simple direct statement of a linoleum cut suggests perhaps better than most mediums the sharp quality of light and shade, of sunlight playing through the leaves of trees and upon grass. The tree, full of character, its boughs bending and filling a goodly portion of the print, dominates the composition. It stands out against the low horizontal of the shed, towering over the cleverly subordinated details of the foreground. Here one notices an interesting, yet unobtrusive, use of diagonals which draws the whole composition together.

Mr. Howard Heath has a particularly fine feeling for the linoleum cut and is best known for his block prints of flower and fruit studies, trees, and landscapes, all of which he treats in a decorative manner. He has also done an unusual series of waterfalls in block prints. Many of these blocks are color prints, a difficult and painstaking process which unfortunately is not often employed today. The "Farmyard," however, is a single-color block and it is typical of the artist's individual handling of the medium. A personal style is readily recognized in the linoleum or wood block: it is as individual as handwriting.

Mr. Heath began as a newspaper artist in Denver and Chicago. Born in Boulder, Colorado, he attended art school in Denver and at the Chicago Art Institute and later the Art Students League in New York. From newspaper work he graduated to book and magazine illustration, then to his freer, more creative work in portraits, landscapes, watercolors, murals, and his unusually successful block prints. His work is characterized by a quiet charm, a great decorative feeling, and technical excellence.

"Farmyard" was shown in the exhibition "American Art Today" at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

B. T.

Tree in a Fog

The fog folds up the pastures, puts them away
Into its closets of white. On the headland,
With the herb robert at its feet, the old pine
stands.
For a while I cannot see: the whirling smoke
Extends the streamers thicker and thicker
about it.
But suddenly it starts to break them all;
Half-enveloped, I watch the tree work itself
Out of the clinging sleeves of the fog.

DANIEL SMYTHE

On Capturing A Folk-Song

FOLK-SONGS are shy, elusive things. If you wish to capture them, you have to steal up behind them . . . even so, as often as not they fly off saucily from under your nose. You have to speak to them gently, and with magic words, else they will vanish before your ears. You must know how to mask your trembling eagerness in their presence, to pretend, if need be, that you are deaf and indifferent, to act as if vocal music were the last thing in life you ever gave a thought to. Folk-songs have to be wooed and coaxed and wheedled with all manner of blandishments and flatteries.

People who sing or hum to themselves hate to be overheard. It is as embarrassing as to be caught talking to one's self, and as indignantly resented; yet if you aspire to be a folk-song collector, you must cast aside the niceties of conduct, must shamelessly eavesdrop, and ask intrusive questions.

How often have I overheard alluring snatches of song, only to be baffled by denial when I asked for more! Kindly black faces smile indulgently as at the vagaries of an imaginative child, when I persist in pleading for the rest. "Nawm, honey, I wa'n't singing nothing—*nothing a-tall!*" How often have I been tricked into enthusiasm over the promise of folk-songs, only to hear ageworn phonograph records—but perhaps so changed and worked upon by usage that they could possibly claim to be folk-songs after all!—or Broadway echoes, or conventional songs by white authors! Yet cajolements might be in vain, even though all the time I knew, by the uncanny instinct of the folk-lorist, that *there were folk-songs there.*

—From "On the Trail of Negro Folk-Songs," by DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

It Is Not the Size That Matters

"PLEASE," said Hugh Anthony, "may we see your Little Things?"

This was the great moment of the afternoon. A tender smile dawned on old Mary's face and Martha, who had been sitting opposite to them knitting, and jogging Mary's memory when she went astray in her stories, got up and almost ran to a cupboard in the corner. From it she produced a wooden stand covered with a glass shade and carried it triumphantly to the table at Mary's elbow, removing the kittens to a safe distance.

On the stand stood every kind of miniature object that Mary had been able to collect throughout her life. There were tiny chairs carved out of ivory, a Bible the size of your thumb-nail which could be actually read with a magnifying glass, a silk purse with tiny coins inside, a tea-set of Bristol china, a bottle of shells the size of pins' heads, a little telescope through which you could look and see a picture of Brighton, and many other treasures, thirty of them altogether, all of them works of art and not a single one of them bigger than an acorn. Martha lifted off the shade and the children gloated, as they had gloated many times before and would gloat again, kneeling reverently on their knees and not daring to touch until Mary gave them leave. . . . But she did give them leave. . . . She picked up the treasures one by one in her transparent, blue-veined hands and handed them to the children, telling them the history of each one, how she had come by it, how long she had had it and what the people of importance to whom she had shown it had said about it.

Hugh Anthony was deeply interested, for the workmanship of the Little Things presented all sorts of practical problems to his mind, but Henrietta was more than interested, she was uplifted. The thought of so much patience and skill poured out upon the making of things so tiny gave her a feeling of liberation. The sight of perfection was like a gate that let one out into freedom, and if one could make small things so lovely then it seemed that one had not got to go very far or own very much to be free. "I could be bounded in a nut-shell and count myself a king of infinite space." It was not the size of things that mattered but their perfection, it was not what one had that was important but what one made.

She laid down an exquisite carved ivory spinning-wheel on her lap and looked at her own hands, small brown shapely hands, and for the first time she was aware of them in connection with her dreams. A consciousness of power welled up in her. One day she too would make something and it should be beautiful.—From "A City of Bells," by ELIZABETH GOUDGE. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

To Summer Visitors

He is no honest lover of the sea
Who does not understand how there can be
Such beauty in a windy winter bay
As never touched it on a summer day.
He who turns inland as the elm leaves fall
Deserts the coast's most poignant sight of all,
As arcs of gulls sweep down the northern sky,
The hint of hoarfrost in their faint sweet cry.
The pink of dawn and dusk on winter seas
Is purer than the light through summer trees;
The sedges, pallid green in August heat,
Clash like gold lances in a spray of sleet;
The very stars take on an added glow
When mirrored in black ice-cakes down
below.
Each sound, each sight, is clearer in the mind,
And in the cold still air sea-dwellers find
Their wits are sharpened, and their hearts
beat high
As snow-capped breakers leap to meet the
sky.

BARBARA OVERTON

Fidelity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY ARE FAMILIAR with the feats of homing pigeons. These remarkable birds will fly back great distances to their homes, when released. Over land and sea, through tempest and night, they are guided unerringly with a keen sense of orientation.

What a wonderful place this world would be if, looking above and beyond erroneous mortal concepts, all mankind were to discern the need for fidelity to the demand of spiritual goodness, and strive for its attainment. Assuredly, conformity to the behests of God is vital to the successful unfoldment of good! Intelligent exercise of the spiritual qualities which reflect God opens the way for all to approach a fuller realization of their true spiritual status as the sons of God. Guided by spiritual intuition, overcoming the limitations of materialistic creeds and dogmas, those faithful to their trust as true disciples of God make rapid progress heavenward.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341): "Fidelity finds its reward and its strength in exalted purpose. Seeking is not sufficient whereby to arrive at the results of Science: you must strive; and the glory of the strife comes of honesty and humility." This process is not tedious or difficult, but is filled with inspiration and healing. Those who have studied Christian Science know from experience that all who turn to Christ, Truth, with "exalted purpose," find the blessings promised by the master Christian, Christ Jesus.

But one may ask, "What is the sign of fulfillment?" And with grateful hearts those who have experienced the healing power of Truth answer, "Fear and discouragement are summarily destroyed; sickness is supplanted with saving health; sorrow and loss exchanged for joy and spiritual gain; envy, malice, and hate are relegated to nothingness, and the blessings of spiritual love are manifested in human experience." The fruits of God-likeness are made manifest in Christian healing and they are abundantly available to all through the teachings of Christian Science.

Did not our great Master, Christ Jesus, become our Ensample, the Way-shower for all time, through his unparalleled spiritual constancy? His integrity never wavered, and he gave his followers this promise (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." Jesus knew that through unremitting adherence to divine Principle he was rapidly approaching his goal, the demonstration of man's perfect unity with his heavenly Father. And his inspired words command us to do likewise. Hence, it is our duty and privilege to grasp with increasing benefit the necessity for fidelity to divine law.

Wisdom, based on spiritual understanding, inspires fidelity to good. One falters not in obedience to divine direction when he comprehends that God, divine Mind, is infinite intelligence, and that the real man is the expression of this perfect intelligence. Setting his spiritual course correctly, the Christian Scientist seeks only to know the divine will. Jesus said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing," and all must accept this pronouncement as the basis of their own demonstration of spirituality. Without God there can be no real existence; and, therefore, obediently to learn more of His divine government is the only sure means of salvation from sin, sickness, disease, and death.

Do not the Scriptures abound with records of the healing and blessing which faithfulness to God brings? Abraham, Moses, and the prophets achieved outstanding spiritual accomplishment, and it found its height in the mighty works of Christ Jesus. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy interprets the name "Abraham" as follows (p. 579): "Fidelity; faith in the divine Life and in the eternal Principle of being." And she continues, "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding." Great are the comfort and peace which come into human experience when "trust in good" has been cultivated through relinquishment of false material beliefs.

One who has gained even a glimpse of this truth harbors no doubts as to the result of his faithful work in accordance with Jesus' teachings. Spiritual growth is the natural result of true gratitude for the good already perceived, for infinite Truth unfolds continuously and spontaneously to enlightened thought. Moreover, undeviating adherence to the Master's exemplary precepts enables one to be increasingly helpful to his brother man. Divine power is thus made available in human experience, and fidelity to Truth and Love increases with spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 95): "We approach God, or Life, in proportion to our spirituality, our fidelity to Truth and Love; and in that ratio we know all human need and are able to discern the thought of the sick and the sinning for the purpose of healing them. Error of any kind cannot hide from the law of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Troskab

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

BREVDUERNES VIDUNDERLIGE Bedrifter er kendt af mange Mennesker. Disse mærkelige Fugle flyver, naar de slippes løs, lange Strækninger tilbage til deres Hjem. Over Land og Sø, gennem Uvejr og Nat ledes de ufejlbarligt af en højt udviklet Orienteringsevne.

Hvilket vidunderligt Sted vilde ikke denne Verden blive, om hele Menneskeheden vilde se op over og ud over fejlagtige dødelige Begreber og erkende Nødvendigheden af Troskab mod Kravet om aandelig Godhed og stræbe efter at naa frem dertil. Lydighed mod Guds Befalinger er visselig nødvendig for en lykkelig Udfoldelse af det gode! Forstandig Udøvelse af aandelige Egenskaber, som genspejler Gud, aabner Vejen, saa enhver kan nærme sig en rigere Erkendelse af sin sande aandelige Tilstand som Guds Barn. Ledet af en aandelig Intuition, der overvinder materialistiske Trosbekendelser og Læresætninger, vil de, hvis Fortrøstning som Guds tro Disciple aldrig svigter, nærme sig Himlen med hurtige Skridt.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, skriver i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 341): "Troskab finder sin Belønning og sin Styrke i ophøjede Formaal. At søge er ikke tilstrækkeligt, naar det gælder om at naa Videnskabens Frugter: man maa stræbe; og Kampens Pris vindes ved Ærlighed og Ydmyghed." Denne Proces er hverken trættende eller vanskelig, men fuld af Inspiration og Helbredelse. De, der har studeret Kristen Videnskab, ved af Erfaring, at alle, som vender sig til Kristus, Sandheden, med "ophøjede Formaal," modtager de Velsignelser, som Kristendommens Mester, Kristus Jesus, har lovet os.

En og anden vil muligvis spørge: "Hvad er Tegn paa Opfyldelse"? Og med taknemmelige Hjerter svarer de, som har oplevet Sandhedens helbredende Kraft: "Frygt og Modløshed tilintetgøres straks; Sygdom ombyttes med frelsende Sundhed; Sorg og Tab forsvinder for Glæde og aandelig Fremgang; Misundelse, Skadefryd og Had reduceres til Intethed, og aandelig Kærligheds Velsignelser manifesteres i Menneskers Liv." Gudsfrygtens Frugter manifesteres i kristen Helbredelse, og de er i rigt Maal tilgængelige for alle ved Kristen Videnskabs Lære.

Blev vor store Mester, Kristus Jesus, ikke vort Forbillede, vor Vej-Viser for alle Tider paa Grund af hans eksempelløse aandelige Fasthed? Hans Renhed og Retfærdighed var urokkelig, og han gav sine Tilhængere dette Løfte (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:12): "Den, som tror paa mig, de Gerninger, som jeg gør, skal ogsaa han gøre, og han skal gøre større Gerninger end disse; thi jeg gaar til Faderen." Jesus vidste, at han ved uophørligt at holde sig til det guddommelige Princip med hurtige Skridt nærmede sig sit Maal, Demonstrationen af Menneskets fuldkomne Enhed med sin himmelske Fader. Og hans inspirerede Ord befaler os at gøre ligesaa. Det er os derfor en Pligt og et Privilegium at forstaa, til større og større Velsignelse, Nødvendigheden af Troskab mod guddommelig Lov.

Visdom, baseret paa aandelig Forstaaelse, indgiver os Troskab mod det gode. Man vakler ikke i sin Lydighed mod guddommelig Ledelse, naar man forstaar, at Gud, det guddommelige Sind, er uendelig Intelligens, og at det virkelige Menneske er Udtryk for denne fuldkomne Intelligens. En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] styrer sin aandelige Kurs paa rette Maade og søger alene at erkende den guddommelige Vilje. Jesus sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 5:30): "Jeg kan slet intet gøre af mig selv," og vi maa alle godkende denne Udtalelse som Basis for vor Demonstration af Aandelighed. Uden Gud kan der ikke være nogen virkelig Tilværelse: og i Lydighed at lære Hans guddommelige Styrelse bedre at kende er derfor det eneste sikre Middel til at frelses fra Synd, Sygdom, Svaghed og Død.

Er ikke Bibelen fuld af Beretninger om Helbredelser og Velsignelser, der skyldes Troskab mod Gud? Abraham, Moses og Profeterne fuldbyrdede et enestaaende aandeligt Værk, som naaede sit Højdepunkt i Jesu Kristi mægtige Gerninger. I Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, fortolker Mrs. Eddy Navnet "Abraham" paa følgende Maade (S. 579): "Troskab; Fortrostning til det guddommelige Liv og Tilværelsens evige Princip." Og hun fortsætter: "Denne Patriark vidnede om Kærlighedens Mening at skabe Tillid til det gode og viste livsbevarende Kraft i aandelig Forstaaelse." Stor er den Trøst og Fred, som Mennesket vil opleve, naar "Tillid til det gode" opbygges ved Fjernelse af falske materielle Forestillinger.

Den, der har opfattet blot et Glimt af denne Sandhed, nærer ingen Tvivl om Resultatet af sit trofaste Arbejde i Samklang med Jesu Lære. Aandelig Vækst er en naturlig Følge af sand Taknemmelighed for det gode, vi allerede har erkendt, for uendelig Sandhed udfolder sig stadigt og spontant for den oplyste Tanke. Ufravigelig Troskab mod Mesterens mønsterværdige Forskrifter lærer os desuden i stigende Grad at kunne hjælpe vor Næste. Guddommelig Kraft gøres saaledes tilgængelig for Mennesket, og Troskab mod Sandhed og Kærlighed vokser med aandelig Forstaaelse. Mrs. Eddy siger (*ibid.*, S. 95): "Vi nærmer os Gud eller Liv i Forhold til vor Aandelighed, vor Troskab mod Sandhed og Kærlighed; og i samme Forhold erkender vi hvert menneskeligt Behov og er i Stand til at skelne de syges og syndiges Tanker med Henblik paa at kunne helbrede dem. Ingen som helst Form for Vildfarelse kan skjule sig for Guds Lov."

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1940 ☆☆R

Semper Paratus: Coast Guard Has Been 'Always Ready' for 150 Years

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Nation's Coastwise 'First Line of Assistance' Performs Multifarious Duties

(1) Coast Guard cutter Campbell, one of the new modern type cutters, before the armament of those vessels was increased by addition of extra guns and anti-aircraft guns. (2) Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Commander of the Boston District of the Coast Guard, who has been named Captain of the Port of Boston. (3) Coast Guard ensign which flies from all vessels and shore stations. (4) Pulling a large flying boat of the Coast Guard up the ramp at the Salem, Mass., Air Base. (5) Buoys that guide mariners in safe channels, as they look out of water at the Coast Guard depot in Chelsea, Mass., with some of the chains that moor them to their "stations"—they are "planted," cared for and hauled out for painting by the Coast Guard. (6) Coast Guard cutter, acting as Weather Bureau station, releasing radio-signal balloon. (7) Cutter Comanche breaking ice—crew inspects thickness.

Coast Guard to Celebrate Its 150th Year

From the fog-enshrouded waters of the Grand Banks to the blue seas of the tropics and from Alaskan fishing settlements to the Hawaiian Islands and Southern California, a great force of courageous, well-organized seamen are today guarding the safety, security, and well-being of millions of nephews and nieces of Uncle Sam.

They are the 19,700 officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the United States Coast Guard—which tomorrow observes its 150th anniversary—who are constantly watching for opportunities to assist and save life and property, afloat or ashore, and perform any one of the multitudinous duties with which they are charged. Their motto, "Semper Paratus"—always ready—gives the best word-picture of members of this intensive, specialized Service.

Boston headquarters of the Service — located in the Custom House—like those in all parts of the country, plan as elaborate an observance as can be held in consistence with performance of all essential duties.

But, because of extra duties resulting from the national defense program, and the neutrality regulations, the Boston headquarters finds itself in the position of observing the anniversary without fanfare or much of any ceremony.

Visitors To Be Welcome

Open house will be the order of the day wherever a cutter is in port. Radiocasts by officials and conversations between ships will be put on the air to draw attention to the Service, according to Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Commander of the Boston District.

Assisting Captain Shanley in the observance at Boston headquarters will be Commander Lyndon Spencer, chief of staff; Lieut. Com. C. Ward Thomas, chief of the intelligence force; Lieut. L. H. Morine, communications officer, and practically the entire personnel of headquarters.

Outlines of the history of the organization will be given, from the time when the Revenue Cutter Service was established on Aug. 4, 1790, under an Act of the First Congress, to the present expanded Coast Guard, which now takes in not only the original Revenue Cutter Service, but the old Lighthouse Service and the Life Saving Service.

Starting with a mere 10 vessels in November, 1791, the Revenue Cutter Service was charged with protection of the coasts and the maritime interests of the then newly constituted United States of America. Today it has more than 300 vessels, 67 seaplanes, and 30,000 aides to navigation.

First Commission

The first commission granted by President George Washington to any officer afloat was issued to Capt. Hopley Yeaton of New Hampshire, in the United States Revenue Cutter Service. Today the Coast Guard has more than 625 commissioned officers, 700 warrant officers, 18,000 enlisted men, and 375 civilian employees. The Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., where cadets are trained by four years' intensive instruction, to become future officers, has just called in the largest entering class in history, 124 cadets.

During the past year or so, the duties of the Coast Guard have increased considerably with a weather reporting service in the Atlantic established to aid aviators. Two big cutters are stationed at points one third and two thirds of the distance between Bermuda and the Azores Islands, making several daily radio reports of weather and similar conditions.

Training of seamen has been undertaken in co-operation with the Maritime Service of the Federal Maritime Commission, whereby men are trained to man the American merchant marine. This task has been extended recently to train volunteers from Civilian Conservation Corps camps in seamanship, navigation, and radio technique.

A Coast Guard reserve has been set up among yachtsmen and pleasure boats, under Coast Guard supervision, which can be utilized to relieve the regular cutters, if occasion requires, in many of the small enforcing duties and police work which keep them busy most of the time.

Migratory Birds Protected

Still another duty is the enforcing of Federal laws designed to protect migratory birds of about 50 species that are threatened with extinction. Every surfman along the coasts is now a bird expert, familiar with the birds, and the protective laws, and is guarding them as well as lives and property of people.

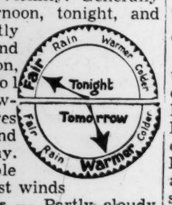
Since the start of the European war, the Coast Guard has been called upon to perform a neutrality patrol; to seal all radios of ships in port; to assist the customs in obtaining clearance for outbound ships, by radio communication with Washington; to enforce all War Department and Treasury Department regulations, as well as all United States maritime laws; to keep close check on vessel movements; to pass on all repair work done in American ports for vessels of belligerent nations, and enforcing all anchorage regulations as well as those for handling explosive cargoes.

Duties of pre-war status, all of which are still effective, include prevention of smuggling; saving of life and property on the high seas and along the coasts of the United States; assistance to vessels in distress; flood relief on western rivers; destruction and removal of wrecks or derelicts; maintenance of annual international ice patrol on the Grand Banks; assisting those engaged in deep sea fishing; carrying the United States mails; collecting statistics regarding loss of life and property on vessels, and in case of war, to operate under orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair this afternoon, tonight, and Sunday. Slightly warmer inland this afternoon, continued cool tonight with lowest temperatures at 60 degrees, and warmer Sunday. Gentle variable east to southeast winds



Massachusetts — Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; rising temperature in interior today and in north portion tomorrow.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

Maine and New Hampshire—Fair, slightly warmer in the interior today; generally fair tomorrow.

Vermont—Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Winds—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh east winds over south portion and moderate west winds over north portion; weather fair today. Sandy Hook to Hatteras: Fresh east winds over north and fresh northeast over south portion; weather partly cloudy today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	70	New Orleans	79	88
Chicago	76	94	New York	66	79
Denver	60	95	Norfolk	72	82
Helena	47	82	Philadelonia	67	77
Kansas City	81	98	St. Louis	77	79
Los Angeles	62	85	San Francisco	55	70
Miami	78	92	Washington	68	83
Minneapolis	71	85			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., August 3.
B—Maximum, August 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:46 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 11.1 feet.
Sunday, 12:18 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 12:36 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:32 p. m., E. D. S. T. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:31 p. m., E. D. S. T. Sunday.

Great Military Move In Northeast Under Way

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, F. A. (Res.)
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The nation's volunteer forces in the northeastern states, 100,000 officers and men of the National Guard, Regular Army and Organized Reserve, move out en masse at midnight tonight and head away from home armories and forts to maneuver grounds in northern New York State.

In the greatest mass war-games ever staged in peace-time America, men who make national defense their vocation or avocation will spend the next three weeks as the First Army of Defense against a theoretical invader force of equal strength. Heading the troops will be the First Division of the regular army from New York and Vermont and the 16th Infantry Brigade (regular army) from the District of Columbia. Incorporating reserves and corps and army troops in their ranks are the National Guard divisions, the 26th and 43rd from Massachusetts; the 27th from New York; the 44th from New Jersey; the 28th and the 22nd Cavalry from Pennsylvania and the 29th from Maryland.

The first five days will be spent in marching to and concentrating in the maneuver area, followed by field training and a reinforced Brigade exercise. From Aug. 19 to 22 there will be four days of intensive fighting in a two-sided Army exercise. The last days will be used for critique and movement of the troops to their home stations.

Some 3,000 of the Guardsmen are going first to Camp Edwards in Bourne, Massachusetts, for gun practice. These outfits will be the 211th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, of Massachusetts, and the 103rd Field Artillery of Rhode Island. The motor convoys carrying three-inch anti-aircraft guns, powerful searchlights and sound location equipment leave the First Corps of Cadets Armory at midnight. They will then join the maneuvers in northern New York on Aug. 9.

Special trains will carry many of the troops and much equipment, the first contingent of the main body leaving Boston tomorrow morning at 1 a. m., E. S. T., and the last leaving Waltham at 6:15 p. m., E. S. T., the same day.

New Hampshire's 172nd Field Artillery, armed with 155 mm. howitzers throwing out a shell the size of an ash can, will move to Underhill, Vermont, to spend the first week on the firing range.

Maine's 152nd Field Artillery, motorized, will move out on Tuesday and make the entire trip by truck, the first time the unit has made such a march using that form of transportation.

Simultaneously the units from Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island will follow their advance guard by entraining on Sunday and Monday. Those troops moving from eastern Massachusetts over the road will be bivouacked in the field for two nights. The first overnight stop will be at Fort Devens and the second at Fairhaven, Vermont. Although a cavalry unit will be added to the First Army in the maneuver area, not a single horse or mule will accompany the New England Guardsmen.

On the whole, very little new equipment will be used in the games and no "live" ammunition. Of all the troops only the 181st Infantry will be issued the new Garand semi-automatic rifles. Of the nine planes to be used, only three of them will be of the latest type observation variety. For lack of tanks (only two of the new high speed tanks will participate) trucks labeled "TANK" will simulate the real article.

At the heighth of the maneuvers the Yankee Division and certain regular army units under Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, will comprise the "Black" or "enemy" force, seeking to work its way through defending troops into downstate New York.

Resorts Looking For Large Crowds

New England beach, lake, and mountain resorts look for near capacity crowds this week-end as the Weatherman comes up with the prediction that clear skies and cool temperatures will prevail over most of this region.

Bay State Recreation Areas Thronged

Massachusetts folks are taking to the woods.

Recreation areas in the State Forests and Parks are being used more today than ever before, according to State Conservation Commissioner Raymond J. Kenney, who reports that on the average 150,000 persons are visiting the reservations every week.

Picnickers, off for a day in the out-of-doors, over-night and week-end campers in search of economical vacations in pleasant surroundings, and a large number of out-of-state tourists, are taking advantage of the fine accommodations provided by the State.

Slight charges made at some of the State reservations for camp sites and for firewood have been equalized this year. Commissioner Kenney reports, and the result has been a 35 per cent increase in revenue. Under this plan, a portion of the cost of providing recreation is borne by those who use the facilities, thus relieving the general taxpayers of a special burden.

In an effort to improve the recreation areas Director Edgar L. Gillett of the Division of Parks and Recreation is making a personal survey of the park and forest areas every week-end. He has reported to the Commissioner that those using the bathing beaches and picnic areas within the State forests are enthusiastic over the results which the State has accomplished.

Most popular recreation areas are in the eastern part of the State, notably at Myles Standish State Forest in Plymouth and Carver, the Harold Parker State Forest in Andover and North Andover, the Willard Brook State forest in Ashby and Townsend, and the Salisbury Beach Reservation

Average attendance on a fair Sunday will run between 5,000 and 10,000 at each of these places. Last Sunday, however, attendance at Salisbury Beach Reservation alone was estimated at 92,000.

Other popular spots are Otter River State Forest in Winchendon, the Douglas State Forest, the Erving State Forest, the Chester State Forest, the Sandisfield State Forest, the Pittsfield State Forest, the Granville State Forest, the Spencer State Forest, and the Mohawk Trail State Forest where there are extensive facilities along Cold River.

In addition the Nickerson State Park, Brewster; the Standish Monument Reservation, Duxbury; and the Robinson State Park at Agawam are popular spots for lovers of the out of doors.

Saltonstall Backs Town Rule In His Address to Selectmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 3—While urging the strongest possible Federal Government up to the point of national necessity and convenience, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, speaking here, advocated preservation of the "town meeting principle" to keep alive citizen responsibility in public affairs.

Addressing the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association the Governor said he was "utterly opposed to any weakening of our local government beyond the limits of national emergency.

"Upon their strength . . . depends the preservation of our democratic form of government," the Governor declared. "Upon their vitality depends the individual hardihood of all our citizens."

Local pride and local competition has made the National Guard the "background for our security in time of war," Governor Saltonstall asserted. "It is the sort of local pride which gives morale to all our armed forces."

Reporting on the state of the Commonwealth the Governor said that 209 cities and towns have reduced their tax rates and 38 have retained last year's figures, as compared to increased taxes in 89 of the 336 communities which have thus far set their rates.

Governor Saltonstall said the Public Works Department had whipped into shape a two-year program of road building for presentation to the Legislature next year. He declared also that a savings of $550,000 had been effected in the State's program for replacing and repairing hurricane and flood-wrecked bridges since Public Works Commissioner John W. Beal took charge of the department.

Chief's 'Bike' Order Ensnares His Father

By the Associated Press

Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 3

A drive on defective bicycles has ensnared James Malumphy, the Police Chief's father. The complainant was the Chief.

The elder Mr. Malumphy, who is credited locally with having ridden more miles on a bicycle than anyone else in Berkshire County, said he'd have the defects corrected.

He had plenty of company—only two of the 18 "bikes" inspected passed muster.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"If I Had My Way," with Gloria Jean and Bing Crosby. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Saint Takes Over." 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 2, 5:10, 8:20. Also "The Doctor Takes a Wife," with Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 2:40, 5:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"The Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye, Irene Hervey, Rosemary Lane and Charles Butterworth. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also "The Outsider," with George Sanders. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Metropolitan—
George Raft, Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino in "They Drive by Night." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Modern—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:20, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Paramount—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"South of Kararga," with Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:20, 8. Also "Fugitive," with Ralph Richardson and Diana Wynward. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:10.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Family Tree," "How to Remove Spots From Draperies, Clothing, Ect.," "Teddy the Rough Rider," "A Study of Bird Life," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Scollay—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 1, 4:25, 8:10.

Trans-Lux—
"It Happened One Night," featuring Clark Gable. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:55.

Uptown—
"Sandy Is a Lady," starring Baby Sandy. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "My Favorite Wife," featuring Irene Dunne. 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05.

University—
Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Also John Garfield in "Saturday's Children." 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Miss Eaton at 3:30.

Cambridge Incinerator Lacks Funds

Cambridge's new $254,000 incinerator at the Raymond Street Yards, completed last year with Public Works Administration funds and put into operation this year, was closed indefinitely today —"the first fatality," in the words of Mayor John W. Lyons, of the confused budget situation of the University City.

The plant, which is estimated to cost $57,000 a year to operate, is put out of service because there is no money to run it. The Supreme Judicial Court declared invalid Mayor Lyons' 1940 budget, which included allotments to operate the plant and finance other additional City ventures. The Court ordered assessors to provide money this year only for items contained in the 1939 budget; and because there was no allowance in 1939 to operate the incinerator there can't be any this year.

The incinerator allowance was originally to have been included in the Street Department's appropriation. Most of the personnel which has been employed at the project was transferred from that office.

The old system of garbage disposal, to which the City must now return, involved use of a dumping ground on May Street. It appeared that this method would have to be used for the remainder of 1940.

Destroyer Named For Navy Chaplain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Aug. 3—Launching of the 1630-ton fast destroyer Livermore at the yards of the Bath Iron Works today, gives to the United States Navy its first vessel to be named for a member of its chaplain corps

Named for Samuel Livermore, a chaplain in the Navy, the craft that cost nearly $5,000,000 was christened by Mrs. Everard Upjohn of New York and West Rindge, N. H., who is a great-great-grandniece of Mr. Livermore.

The new vessel will carry five-inch guns and be manned by about 160 officers and men. The builders will put the finishing touches on the Livermore, put it through trial tests and deliver it to the Boston Yard.

"THE MOUNTAINEER"
Streamlined Service to the WHITE MOUNTAINS
Leaves Boston Week Days except Monday 12:25 P. M. Daylight Time—Sundays 9 A. M.
BOSTON and MAINE R. R.

7th-Century Lion

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts

Museum Acquires Treasure From a Chinese Cave

Believed to have been made in 680 A. D. this stone lion is a symbol of Royalty and once guarded the entrance to the cave of Lung-men, overlooking the I River in China. Now on exhibition at the Boston Museum he makes an impressive appearance as becomes a guard of kings.

Lion of Year 680 A. D. Added To Museum of Fine Arts 'Zoo'

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has added a rather engaging lion to its vast menagerie, to its host of creatures in wood and stone and metal, up from the dawn of craftsmanship, through all the regions of the world. This monarch of the jungle, carved into the limestone wall of a cave at Lung-men, in the "Dragon-Gateway" overlooking the I river, came into being about 680 A. D.

He is impressively ferocious as he very firmly asserts by his exaggerated muscles and his knitted brows. The bell that hangs around his neck, however, and the rope he so playfully dangles from his mouth lend him the disarming qualities of a friendly puppy.

It was very proper for him to be fierce, as a symbol of royalty, and a guard of honor at the T'ang shrine full of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, where two immense stone kings stood sentinels on either side of the door, looking out over the valley beyond.

It was natural for him, on the other hand, to reflect the relaxing influence of the T'ang dynasty, which brought to Buddhism a more humanized and less remote idea of divinity than had been known in China in the preceding Wei period, when the cave temples were begun.

There was a grim determination, with no hint of playfulness, in the Wei ancestors of the Museum's new lion, for they had their origin when daily life was turbulent, and asceticism the popular form of religious expression. He came along in the early days of T'ang, days of peace and plenty, when Buddhism, supported by royalty, took on the materialistic contentment of the times, it is pointed out by David B. Little, who is Assistant in the Department of Asiatic Art, at the Museum.

Both this lion and his mate, who stood guard with him through the centuries, have been removed from the caves of Lung-men. The other lion is in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, at Kansas City, Missouri.

FINAL WEEK
INVENTORY CLEARANCE
SALE

Your twice-a-year-only opportunity to purchase fine quality shoes at very great savings. Shoes you'll wear now and right into Fall. Sizes incomplete, so come early.

WOMEN'S SHOES $3.95
Drastically reduced for final clearance—over 600 pairs of the beautiful shoes you love at $3.95 . . . and many more at $4.95, $5.95 and up.

Included in the sale are discontinued styles of the famous Arnold Authentics, and smart Summer wedges, at $5.95 and $7.95.

MEN'S SHOES $3.95
A special group of 200 pairs of fine shoes, mostly black or tan, greatly reduced for one week only. Many other styles at $5.95 up. *Also 130 pairs of sneakers at 79c.* Men's Shop, 15 West Street.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY 69c
Odds and ends from our luxurious finer hosiery sale priced at 69c for quick clearance. Mostly 2 and 3 threads. *Also our beautiful $1.35 Sun Dial hosiery reduced to $1.00 until August 9.*

THAYER McNEIL
TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, and WELLESLEY SQUARE

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, Aug. 5

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 5

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Youth Round Table.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Music.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time).

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Evening Concert; Fehse Quartet, DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program for American Listeners, OAX-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Fragments from Operettas, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—The Week's Programs. GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Light Music. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Selections from operas. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:20 p. m.—Friendly Quarrellers DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Operetta Melodies of Johann Strauss. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJX, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert given by the Orquesta Progresista. TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m

For Sunday, Aug. 4

Guatemala—4:30 p. m.—Concert with the First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—5:15 p. m.—Popular Music with Marimba "Palma de Oro." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg. 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London Commentary on the News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—Orchestra of Maestro Jose Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Violin Solo. JLS2 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—9:20 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m., DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera; Band Concert; Light music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:20 p. m.—American Musicians. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Labor's Attitude on Saltonstall Awaited

Political observers will be watching carefully the reception given to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall when he appears before the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor next Tuesday to deliver the traditional gubernatorial speech.

His appearance and his reception this year is important because of the forthcoming State election. As last year's convention the delegates passed a resolution branding him as "anti-labor" and directing Federation officials to work for his defeat.

Whether a similar resolution will be adopted this year to strengthen by reiteration the anti-Saltonstall efforts is problematical but it is almost certain that at least the leaders will express considerable hostility to him, although possibly not while the Governor is in attendance.

Yet in 1938 the Governor won election against labor's favorite Chief Executive, former Gov. James M. Curley, despite labor's opposition. Therefore, unless labor's vote this year is more solidly organized than in 1938, it is not believed its continued opposition will change the election picture greatly.

Since Mr. Saltonstall assumed office, labor has blamed him for changes in the unemployment compensation law which Federation officials insist are inimical to the interests of the worker. Further, they have attacked and will continue to criticize the Governor for failure of the Republican

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Legislature to adopt a State wages and hours law, as promised in the Republican platform. A recess commission study is now being made regarding the necessity and desirability of such a statute. These are only a few of the scores labor leaders say they must settle with the Governor during the coming campaign.

But political observers are quick to note that officially labor has usually been more inclined to support the Democratic gubernatorial nominee than the Republican in recent years. Even in the 1936 campaign John W. Haigis, the Republican nominee for Governor, was not accorded the official support of organized labor, although his labor record as a legislator was considered fair.

Seek Re-election

Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Federation of Labor, and Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer, are standing for re-election at the Federation's convention next week. It is practically conceded they will be continued in office. Both Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Taylor will be key figures in the anti-Saltonstall drive, which may be conducted with the same intensity as the labor campaign against Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican gubernatorial nominee in 1934 against Mr. Curley.

Biennial Sessions

Numerous legislators who are opposed to biennial sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature are eagerly awaiting the Federation's inauguration of a constitutional amendment for a return to the traditional annual sessions system.

The campaign to stop the amendment will be interesting because it will undoubtedly be conducted by the same persons who insisted that the Legislature had to vote for the biennial sessions amendment because the people were entitled to an opportunity to vote on the issue.

Federation leaders, who always have opposed biennial sessions, have argued that they play into the hands of the employers. It is only by annual sessions that the unions may keep up a continuous pressure for legislation favorable to labor, they declare.

The battle over this issue, after a one-year trial of the biennial meeting system, will be interesting. But the return to annual sessions cannot be made until 1945 at the earliest, because of the steps necessary to obtain a Constitutional amendment.

Edgar M. Mills

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Aug. 4

10:45 a. m.—WORL Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc) Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Chairman

Natalie Hays Hammond

General Chairman for Port of Gloucester Day, Aug. 14, and Defense Day, Aug. 15.

Two-Day Fete Is Announced By Gloucester

Continued from Page 1

ernoon parade, visitors are invited to join sightseeing tours around Cape Ann, departing from in front of Legion Hall and including stops at Annisquam, Lanesville, Pigeon Cove, Rockport, Eastern Point and Rocky Neck.

For balance, and to show that the city is not resting on laurels of the past, the directing committee has included stops at Gloucester's two great fishing companies, the Live Lobster Company and the Gorton Pew Codfish Canning Works.

At noon, Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen will entertain guests of honor at luncheon, and at 1 o'clock a parade, under the auspices of the American Legion, will form at Legion Hall for the march to Stage Fort Park, where there will be drills, maneuvers and a band concert.

Navy Band

Taking part in the parade will be the Navy band from a battleship stationed in the harbor, a regiment of the Lynn Pipers in full Cameronian regalia, the Legion Band, a corps of prize-winning drum-majorettes, and leading fife and drum outfits chosen from the recent annual competition in Boston, and an elaborate procession of historic floats.

Following the assembly at Stage Fort Park, the famous Gloucester schooner, Gertrude Thebaud, will go out under full sail to cast a wreath upon the ocean in memory of men lost at sea. She will be piped out to sea by a lone piper from the rocky headland. This event, including prayers on board and the welcoming return sounded by the bells of the Church of Our Lady of Good Voyage, will be broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up. Kamiel Lefevere, noted Belgian carillonneur, will present a concert of medieval carillon music lasting for one hour.

Then there will be a regatta and boat races in the harbor, prizes being presented to the winning craft by Mayor Whalen. The main event of the evening will be a display of fireworks under the direction of E. F. Duffield, director of the nightly spectacle at the World's Fair. The entire program will be repeated the following evening.

On the night of August 14 only there will be a benefit at the Casino, Magnolia, donated by Ruby Newman for the occasion, at which stars of stage and screen will come especially from Hollywood and New York by plane, to be presented under the direction of Miss Helen Menken, Chairman of the Benefit Committee and Bert Lytell, Master of Ceremonies. All proceeds will be turned over to Gloucester charities.

The following day, August 15, will be Defense Day, a rally of major significance, at which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be present, as well as other important officers of the Commonwealth. Exhibitions will be given by aviation and anti-aircraft units. Speakers of national importance will be present. Further details of plans for Defense Day will be announced by Natalie Hammond, General Chairman, as soon as completed. Assisting Miss Hammond on Port of Gloucester Day Committee are the following: Miss Katherine Heckman, Executive Secretary; Miss Leona Hogarth, Entertainment Committee; Miss Helen Menken, Benefit Committee; Miss Phyllis Connard, Publicity Committee; Thomas J. Carroll, Finance; Walter Varney, Transportation, and the Municipal Council consisting of Alderman George H. Newell, Donald J. Ross, Weston U. Friend, and John C. Gerring. Official headquarters are at Lookout Hill.

Northeastern Scholarships For 43 Youths

More than two score high school boys from greater Boston have won Charles Hayden Scholarships at Northeastern University this year, Carl S. Ell, President of the University, announced today.

The scholarships, made possible by the Charles Hayden Foundation, are granted to young men graduates of Boston and Greater Boston high schools who have proven their superiority in scholastic achievement and demonstrated a liklihood of succeeding in their chosen fields.

Leading the list of secondary schools, is Boston English High School with seven awards. Bosion Latin School is second with four. The others are Mechanics Arts and Revere, three each; Dorchester, Dedham, North Quincy, Somerville, and Wellesley, two each; Brighton, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, Roxbury Memorial, South Boston, Arlington, Malden, Medford, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Watertown, Winthrop, and Woburn, one each, making a total of 43.

The winners are:

Joseph Ahearn, Newtonville; Sumner Alpert, Dorchester; Francis J. Alward, Westwood; Robert Brown, Arlington; Ralph Caputo, East Boston; Joseph Carvalho, Somerville; George B. Clemence, Malden; Milton Cohen, Revere; Samuel Cohen, Revere; Francis Cristofori, Wellesley Hills; Albert Di Nardo, East Boston; Richard Douglas, Jamaica Plain; Earle Farmer, South Boston; Joseph Fettig, Roxbury; Dominic Fiore, Hyde Park; Arthur Fisher, Quincy; John Flaherty, Medford; John J. Flynn, Watertown; Richard Gilman, Roslindale; Francis Hankard, Roxbury; Alfred Henriksen, North Quincy; Robert Isaacs, Dorchester; William Keck, Hyde Park; James Kelso, Somerville; Norman King, North Quincy; Leonard Lerner, Roxbury; Lino Linteris, Dorchester; Paul MacMahon, Wellesley; Francis McCoy, East Boston; Richard Merrill, Woburn; Peter Moidauer, Allston; Joseph Mueller, Dorchester; Edward Murphy, South Boston; Robert O'Conner, Revere; Frank Pasquali, Jamaica Plain; Theodore Pettingell, Dedham; Joseph Piselli, Newton; Charles Pistorino, Dorchester; Sherman Prescott, Winthrop; Gordon Ringer, Allston; George Rosenblatt, Brighton; Arnold Silsbury, Needham, and Aaron Smith, Mattapan.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	A Boy, a Girl, a Band...	First game: Boston Bees-	Goldie White Presents
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	A Boy, a Girl, a Band...	Cincinnati Reds	"Console Capers"
3:30	News; Soap Box	National Music Camp	"Golden Melodies";	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Derby	Band	string ensemble	Second game: Boston	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety	**Library of Congress**	Bees-Cincinnati Reds	Tea Time Melodies
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	**Chamber Concert featuring the Budapest**	Second game: Boston	"Consolairs"
4:30	Piano and organ	Club Matinee: variety	**String Quartet**	Bees-Cincinnati Reds	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Male quartet	Club Matinee: variety		Second game: Boston	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Music; "Buffalo	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Bees-Cincinnati Reds	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Second game: Bees-Reds	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Sport program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way.	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; Comment	News; Dinner Dance	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Harpsichord soloist.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform';**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	**informal discussion**	**"Message of Israel"**	**European news**	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Columbia's Gay	Will Bradley's Orch.	Bob Hannon, baritone	Wythe Williams	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45	Nineties Revue	Will Bradley's Orch.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	"Serenade"; recordings	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	**"This Is Radio";**	**"This Is Radio": Tribute**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	**"This Is Radio": Tribute**	Variety program
8:15	**Broadcasting Day**	**to Radio from New**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	**to Radio from New**	Variety program
8:30	**from New York, S.**	**York and San Fran-**	**"This Is Radio": tribute**	**York and San Fran-**	Sport program
8:45	**Francisco, Wash.**	**cisco World's Fairs**	**to radio**	**cisco World's Fairs**	"Let's Dance"
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	Gordon Jenkins' Music	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Gordon Jenkins' Music	Henry Burr, Hoosier	"Hawaii Calls"	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists	Grant Park Concert:	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	**WOR Operetta Pop Con-**	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Women's Symphony Or.**	ty's Orchestra	**cert: Raol Nadeau, bar-**	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	European news	"Station E-Z-R-A";	**itone; Mobley Lushan-**	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	**ya, soprano; orchestra**	Army Recruiting prgrm.
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	News Service	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Frankie Stan's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra	Weather Service	Cab Calloway's Orch.	The Islanders
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Reville"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	**News of Europe**	**News Roundup**	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Piano soloist	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade"; recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Richard Maxwell,	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
9:45	songs	gram	loists; orchestra	nade"; recordings	row"
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Melodic Moods"; salon	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	The Ross Sisters,	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:00	News; Music	News; Studio Party	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Harpsichord soloist.	Studio Party; Weather.	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Sidney Walton & Music.	St. Paul; Rev. Edward	Service	Manner"
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs	T. Sullivan, speaker	Tremont Temple Service.	Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist;**	"Information Box"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Anne Roselle, soprano;**	**"Wings Over America";**	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**string quartet**	**talk; drama**	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15	Program Previews.	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	McFarland Twins	"Around the Town"
1:30	"March of Games"	News Service	"Silver Strings"	Wildlife program	"Around the Town"
1:45	"March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"	"Cafe Continental"	"Around the Town"
2:00	**"Compulsory Mili-**	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:15	**tary Training";**	Song"	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:30	News; "Summer	"Tapestry Musicale"	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:45	Cruise"; songs	"Tapestry Musicale"	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
3:00	**Columbia Broad-**	Vicente Gomez, guitar	S. S. America program	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**casting Symphony**	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Charles Holland, songs	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Orchestra; Howard**	**National Music Camp**	Yvette, songs	Catalina to Hermosa	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**Barlow, conductor;**	**Orchestra**	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	aquaplane race	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**Wm. Fineshriber,**	Sunday Vespers	**Chautauqua Symphony**	"Nobody's Children";	"Strings and Things";
4:15	**commentator**	Sunday Vespers	**Orchestra Concert**	orphans' histories	orchestra
4:30	**"Invitation to**	News; Basin Street	**Chautauqua Symphony**	**Col. Charles A. Lind-**	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
4:45	**Learning"**	Chamber Music Society	**Orchestra Concert**	**bergh, talk**	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
5:00	Vesper prgrm from	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours";	Catalina to Hermosa	"Melodic Moods"
5:15	N. Y. World's Fair	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	dramatization	aquaplane race	"Melodic Moods"
5:30	"Master Works of	Voice of Hawaii	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dave Dennis' Orchestra.	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Music"	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dave Dennis' Orchestra.	Naval Reserve speaker
6:00	"Fun in Print";	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Tropical Serenade";	News Baseball Scores
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	**News of the World.**	**News from Europe**	**News from Europe**	Ramona; Tune Twisters;	"Sweet Music"
7:15	**News of the World.**	**News from Europe**	**News from Europe**	popular orchestra	"Sweet Music"
7:30	**"The Adventures of**	"The Life of Johann	Bandwagon; Eddie Oli-	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	**Ellery Queen"**	Gutenberg"; drama	ver's Orchestra	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	**Columbia Work-**	**Sunday Night Concert:**	"The Bishop and the	**American Forum: Sens.**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	**shop: drama**	**Summer Symphony Or-**	Gargoyle"; drama	**Hill, Ala.; Lee, Okla.;**	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	**chestra conducted by**	**"One Man's Family";**	**Nye, N. D.; Fish, N. Y.,**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	**Erich Leinsdorf**	**dramatic sketch**	**on "National Defense"**	cal Album"
9:00	**Summer Hour: Jes-**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**sica Dragonette;**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	**James Newell; Lin-**	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Disabled Veterans In-
9:45	**ton Wells; orch.**	"Sports Newsreel"	millar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	duction Ceremonies
10:00	Sports; News	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**News; WGN Symphonic**	Arizona Rangers
10:15	Weather; Music	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	**Hour: Marion Claire,**	Arizona Rangers
10:30	**Grant Park Concert**	"Good Will Hour"; John	Humane Nature in Action	**soprano; Henry Weber's**	News Service
10:45	**Grant Park Concert**	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	**Orchestra; male chorus**	"Let's Dance"
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.	News; Talk; Weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Request program with
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	"The Wife Saver"	Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	"Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	The O'Neills"; drama.	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs.	Italian string music	Sports Weather Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"I'll Never Forget"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Georgia Mae, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hymns of all Churches"	News Reporter	"Curtain Time"; drama;
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	New England News	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Yesterday's Headlines"	mixed quartet; organ
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Sport program	Gypsy Orchestra
2:45	"My Son and I"	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Yankees baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Swing Unlimited"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	**James L. Fly, chair-**	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	**man, FCC**	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Joey Kearn's Orch.	"Radio Magic"	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie**	"Inside of Sports";	"The Lone Ranger";	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00	"Yankee Swapper"	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	**James Melton; Franc

U. S. Shipping Moves Ahead: New Big Freighter Launched

Shortly before eight bells struck the marine hour of noon today, another $2,430,000 freighter for the rehabilitated American merchant marine slid down the ways at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's Fore River shipyards, Quincy, to be a part of the $40,000,000 building program of the American Export Lines.

It was hull number 1,482, until Miss Dorothy Holman Slater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Slater of Upper Montclair, N. J., gave it the name Exhibitor, as the 15,000-ton displacement vessel started to move toward salt water. Mr. Slater is executive vice-president of the American Export Lines. Miss Slater is a graduate of Montclair High School, and is planning to enter Vassar this fall.

The Exhibitor is the second of the four ships ordered from the Fore River plant, following completion of an initial group of four. The first of the present group was the Exemplar, which was given official trials last Monday, and is to be assigned to the India-North Atlantic ports service under command of Capt. Gustof Berg.

Four others are under contract for building at Bath, Maine, and another four at Pascagoula, Mississippi, one of the latter of which has already been launched.

Names have been selected for the remaining two ships now building at Fore River, and launching is expected within a short time. They are to be the Executor, and the Examiner, officials announced.

The Exhibitor, of the shelter-deck type, is to be propelled by a single screw driven by steam turbines designed to permit a sustained speed of 16½ knots an hour when loaded, and a steaming radius of 15,000 miles. The craft is 473.1 feet long, 66 feet beam, 42.3 feet depth, and of 6,737 gross tons.

Navicerts Are Now Necessary For Ships as Well as Cargo

Log of the Port of Boston

Navicerts — known as "passports" for freight — which have been issued by British consuls in neutral ports for each ocean shipment of goods that was shown to be of a non-contraband nature, thereby expediting the shipment of such goods through the Allied patrols, have now been applied for the ships themselves.

Instructions have just been issued by the British Consulate General at Boston, to shipowners and agents, pointing out that from now on, it will be necessary for all ships sailing from neutral ports to any country for which navicerts are issued to obtain a navicert for all items of cargo, as well as a "ship navicert" at the last port of loading. This will be issued by the British consul at that port. Ships sailing without cargo will require a ship navicert, accompanied by the indorsement "in ballast."

A ship navicert is an indorsement on the ship's manifest by the British consul, if he is satisfied that the full cargo is covered by navicerts and that these agree with the manifest. A declaration by the ship's Master regarding the cargo will also be required in principle before such indorsement can be made. A ship sailing without such a ship navicert will run the risk of seizure.

More Coffee From Cristobal

Another shipment of coffee from Cristobal, is due at Boston Monday aboard the United Fruit Company's steamer Cadmus. The vessel made her first trip in the effort to relieve the congestion of Boston-bound coffee at Cristobal, early in July. The vessel is now on her second trip, bringing 11,000 additional bags to this port, which, normally, would have been shipped aboard vessels coming to Boston from the Far East via the Panama Canal. Schedules have been so disrupted by the war, however, that the coffee importers appealed to the Boston Port Authority, who arranged with the United Fruit Company to send the Cadmus to the "rescue." The coffee originates in Colombia and is sent to Cristobal for trans-shipment.

Boston Pier Betterment

Improvements at the Army Base terminal, South Boston, recommended by a special committee of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston Inc., following lengthy study of the subject, include cutting away the balcony to the third floor of the pier shed, in front of each door, thus permitting the falls to swing in, landing cargo on the second level apron without the necessity of balancing the load on the edge of the balcony.

Plans for the proposed improvements have the approval of the United States Maritime Commission and the United States Army at Boston. Washington approval is awaited. The committee is headed by Capt. George P. Lord of the Boston Port Authority.

Long Farmer-Laborite Files on G. O. P. Ticket

ST. PAUL, Aug. 2 (AP)—Henrik Shipstead, who has represented Minnesota in the United States Senate as a Farmer-Laborite for the past 18 years, has filed as a candidate for the Republican nomination at the Sept. 10 primary.

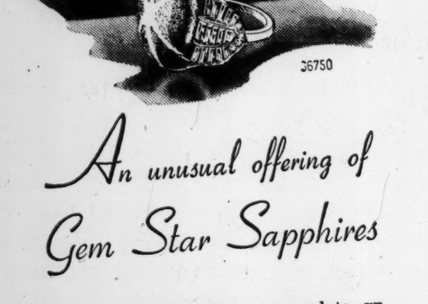
An unusual offering of Gem Star Sapphires

SMITH PATTERSON is proud to announce an exhibit of Star Sapphires . . . distinguished in quality, outstanding in value. An extensive exhibit . . . varying from rings priced at $65 to the one sketched above at $6750. Unset gems, too, to be combined with your diamonds in jewelry designed especially for you.

Today, as in ancient times, the star sapphire is treasured for its beauty and fascination, as one of Nature's loveliest masterpieces . . . and is constantly winning new admirers.

You are cordially invited to come in and enjoy this display. We welcome you as a "star-gazer" to "wish upon a star" as cordially as we welcome those who will now own one of these starlit gems, because of the amazing values featured in this collection.

Charge and Budget Accounts



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Girls Dig and Hoe to Make Things Grow

By a Staff Photographer

Friendship Garden Club in Action

Members weed and cultivate a portion of the garden in the courtyard of the Jeffries Point Branch Library, East Boston.

Left to right, Gloria Del Gaudio—nearest the foreground—Priscilla Rehn—whose twin sister Barbara is at the extreme right—Mafalda Del Gaudio, Mario Caprio, Lucy Del Gaudio, Eleanor Abruzzese, and Barbara Rehn. The club is sponsored by the Good Will Neighborhood House, a Community Federation organization, on Webster Street, East Boston, and has taken over the plot as a means of expressing appreciation to the library for the advantages it offers.

Girls Turn Jungle of Weeds Into Rich Garden of Flowers

There's an especially bright spot in the courtyard of the Jeffries Point Branch of the Boston Public Library today—extra bright because of the fine stand of marigolds, bachelor buttons, petunias and other colorful flowers it contains, and also because it represents an adventure in friendliness.

Eight or nine little girls who work and play at the Good Will Neighborhood House, a Community Federation settlement project on Webster Street in East Boston, have taken over the plot and carefully nurtured it since spring thaw until now it is in full blossom.

They enjoy digging around. the plants, judging from the smiles and sparkling eyes with which they tell a visitor about it; and besides, the project is a way to show their friend Miss Mary Nichols, branch librarian, how much they appreciate having the library there to enjoy.

Until this year, the plot exhibited distressing tendencies to produce annally a jungle of coarse, tough weeds. The weeds sprouted this spring as usual—but by patient tending and cultivating, carried on two or three afternoons a week all spring, the youngsters have succeeded in making the plot virtually weedless.

To express the idea back of their project, the girls, whose ages range from 10 to 12, have organized themselves into the Friendship Garden Club. A bowl of attractive bachelor buttons and other blossoms on a table inside the library reading room, suggested to the visitor that the idea is indeed proving useful.

Miss Nichols, who is described as "knowing everybody in the neighborhood," and being an old friend and counselor to the little girls, seems quite pleased with the venture.

The project is going forward under the guidance of Miss Frances Mooney, girls' worker at the Neighborhood House. In addition to gardening, the youngsters do painting, sketching and woodcraft work, and twice a week go on "field trip" picnics to various points of interest.

The garden gives the children a chance to do a little grubbing and digging in a part of the city where land is scarce and the outlook is mostly hot pavements and frowning old houses. One youngster, however, piped up with the information that she had a garden at home on the fire escape; another said smilingly she had a geranium, a morning glory plant, and a petunia at home.

The project is also teaching them the names of flowers. When asked what kinds of flowers were in the plot, they rattled off a list that, when unscrambled, was understood to include asters, begonias, cosmos and poppies in addition to the varieties already named. A Japanese rubber plant had them stumped; they merely offered ambitious conjecture that it was some kind of a plant which they believed grew on the deserts out West.

Review Ordered In Civil Service Veterans' Papers

Civil Service Director Ulysses J. Lupien has ordered a review of the examination papers of all the disabled veterans who took the examination for supervising investigator of motor fuel sales under the Division of Necessaries of Life.

The action of the Director followed discovery of "an arithmetical error" in computation of the mark received by Clifford C. Barton who has been appointed to the position. Mr. Barton's appointment was protested as being illegal by Miss Marion C. Nichols.

Discovery of the error in marking Mr. Barton's written examination resulted in lowering his final grade and tying him for third position on the eligible list.

As a result of the incident the Civil Service Commission yesterday adopted the following policy in dealing with appeals from the marking of civil service papers:

"The present Commission feels that, since the result of a hearing on the question of re-marking an examination paper may seriously affect the rights of others, these others so affected should also be given a right to be heard. The Commission therefore, has voted that no final action will be taken by the Director or the Commission which would change the order of certification without giving an opportunity to be heard to other applicants whose certification might be affected by such change."

Writers to Meet At N. H. University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 3—Some of the best-known names in American literature will be on the register of the University of New Hampshire's Writers' Conference when it gets under way Sunday.

Music Group Plans To Give Concert At N. E. Sanitorium

Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 in F Minor, the ninth recording to be released by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, will be played for guests and staff members of the New England Sanitorium at a concert to be given Tuesday evening.

This concert is one of the many being given throughout Metropolitan Boston including the concerts held Wednesday mornings during August at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade. Children, parents, teachers, supervisors, and the general public are invited to the Esplanade concerts which are held at 10:15.

The Boston committee has already released the following symphonies for $1.69 for a complete symphony set through their distribution headquarters, 31 Tremont Street, 88 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street; Schubert's No. 8 in B Minor, Beethoven's No. 5 in C Minor, Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite, Mozart's No. 40 in G Minor, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," "Clouds" and "Festivals," Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal," Bach's Concertos Nos. 2 and 3, Haydn's No. 99 in E Flat Major, and Tchaikovsky's No. 4 in F Minor.

Army Bomb Tests On Old Hulks Urged

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 3 (AP)—If the United States Army is looking for a place to practice aerial bombing during its New York State maneuvers, Mayor John J. Burns has a good spot all picked out.

He suggested today that the airmen make targets of a number of derelict hulks scattered along the Burlington waterfront on Lake Champlain. The place would be ideal, he explained, because shipping is light.

"I ask only one guarantee from the Army," said the Mayor, sponsor of a waterfront-cleanup campaign since he took office.

"Their aim must be good enough to sink those hulks once and for all."

New Hampshire Governor Still Political Question Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—In spite of the fact that filings for the New Hampshire primaries in September have closed without Gov. Francis P. Murphy proclaiming himself a candidate for any office, there is still considerable mystery surrounding the rumor that the Governor is considering bolting his party to become a Democratic nominee.

As things now rest, James C. Farmer of Keene and Newbury and Senate President Robert O. Blood of Concord are the candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and Attorney Clyde Keefe of Dover is without opposition for the Democratic nomination.

On the basis of a statement by the Governor that he would not be a candidate and the fact that filings have closed, it would be assumed that Mr. Keefe will be the Democratic nominee and one of the two Republicans who filed the Republican nominee.

But the group headed by Edward Gallagher, Laconian, who is Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has suggested that the Democrats nominate Republican Governor Murphy twice through the medium of a write-in vote. Mr. Gallagher contends that the Governor is a New Dealer and would make a suitable Democratic nominee. If it were not for the fact that Mr. Gallagher is a close friend of Governor Murphy and even associated with him in business, his move to have the Governor bolt the Republican party might not be considered too seriously. But in view of this association it is safe to assume that he would not be out to embarrass the Governor and that therefore there must be something behind the movement.

Until this strange change of events it had been conceded that the Governor would seek the Senate seat, now held by Styles Bridges, in 1942. The question now arises, what are the Governor's plans? Is it possible that he is going to take to the sidelines for this fall's election with the possible intent of proving his vote-getting strength. Four years ago the Governor carried the State by a 30,000 vote majority while in the Presidential voting Mr. Roosevelt carried the State. If the Governor should take to the sidelines and the Republicans make a poorer showing than four years ago it is believed in some circles that the Republicans would be glad to have him back on the ticket two years from now.

But taking the other side of the case, assuming that the Governor plans to bolt the Republican party, there is sufficient evidence to back up this possibility. In the first place he has never been close to leading members of the party and he has frequently criticized the Republican party and its leaders. The recognized Republican leaders in New Hampshire have never really come out and backed the Governor and he has not recognized them in connection with appointments.

So Governor Murphy has made himself the New Hampshire political question mark. The Republican leaders who never had any too great fondness for him wonder what will become of the Democratic votes he has attracted to the Republican State ticket. And Democratic leaders well knowing his vote-getting strength would like to see him as a candidate on their ticket.

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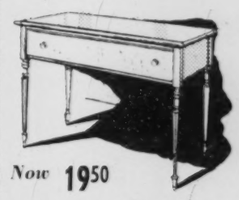

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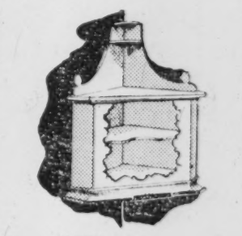

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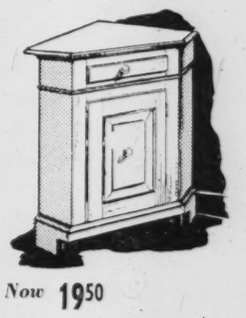

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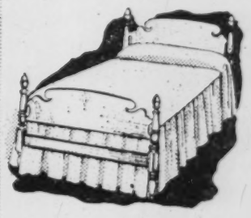

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Stokowski's Youth Orchestra

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Before Leopold Stokowski and the All American Youth Orchestra set forth for South America on their Good-Will Tour, they succeeded in giving two concerts at the Lewisohn Stadium, on the evenings of July 25 and 26. Torrential rains seemed to have forced out the latter, but Mr. Stokowski decided to hold it in the Great Hall of the neighboring College of the City of New York in spite of unfavorable acoustics and a close atmosphere. Thus the programs stipulated were performed, and a few additional numbers to boot.

The concert in the Stadium drew an audience of 10,000 and the Great Hall was filled to its capacity of 2,500. These two events were not included in the season tickets for the Stadium Concerts, and the scale of prices was raised.

Neither outdoors nor indoors were the conditions favorable for passing judgment on the new orchestra, though in the Stadium the adjustment of the amplification to the special design of seating adopted by Mr. Stokowski proved uncommonly successful. But this may be said at once: the orchestra played well, even if such matters as dynamic balance and quality of tone could not be gauged as they could be in the right kind of auditorium. And as one matter of detail, the first trombone is extraordinary. This orchestra, whose prevailing youthfulness is obvious at a glance, includes 20 young women, among them both the first trombone and the first horn; but it also includes 18 veteran players from the Philadelphia Orchestra.

* * *

The precise and spirited attack and the electric energy of the performances provided by the young organization were in the best Stokowski tradition. There was also an abundance of nuance. Appropriately, compositions of American authorship were conspicuous on the programs. Gardner Read of Illinois was represented by a well-written Prelude and Toccata. LaSalle Spier of Washington, D. C., paid tribute to the sights and sounds of a famous New York thoroughfare in "Impressions of the Bowery." Henry Cowell of California supplied two pieces, "Pastorale" and "Fiddler's Delight," the latter particularly agreeable in its Irish gayety.

For symphonies, two with which Mr. Stokowski is especially identified in local minds figured—the First of Brahms at the earlier concert, Tchaikovsky's Fifth at the later. Mr. Stokowski's orchestral transcriptions of Bach's shorter Organ Fugue in G minor, Albéniz's "Fête-Dieu à Séville," and Debussy's "Soirée dans Grenade" took their due places, and there was a singularly eloquent performance of the conductor's "synthesis" of parts of "Tristan und Isolde."

Mr. Stokowski was anything but niggardly about "obliging" with additional pieces. Among those with which he rewarded insistent applause were Debussy's "Clair de Lune," the famous Air from Bach's D major suite, and Ravel's "Bolero." This last had a taut suspense that produced the inevitable effect on the listeners.

* * *

Another outstanding event of recent Stadium nights was the production on July 29 of the only opera on this summer's Stadium program. In spite of this singularity, the abiding favor enjoyed by the opera itself ("Carmen"), and the further fillip of a new and curiosity-provoking representative of the Spanish gypsy, the attendance aggregated no more than 7,500.

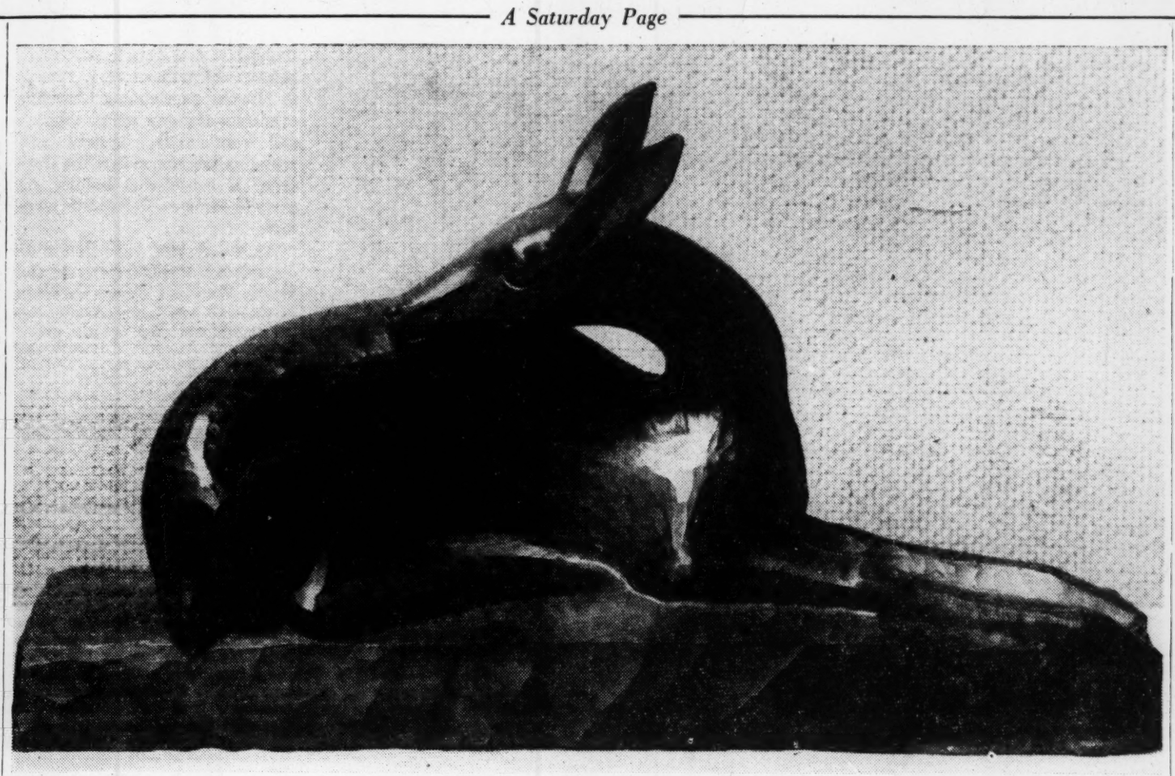
The new Carmen was Rose Pauly, whose local fame had previously rested on her extraordinary impersonation of Elektra in the Strauss opera, though she had also appeared here in concert and once each as Venus in "Tannhäuser" and Ortrud in "Lohengrin." Carmen had been one of her roles on the German stage, but for the Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia and the Lewisohn Stadium she had restudied it in French. And there lay a difficulty not wholly conquered. For the exceeding care with which she enunciated a student brand of the Gallic tongue had its part in depriving her performance of spontaneity and freedom. Nor was that the only respect in which the soprano's painstaking conscientiousness was an inhibiting force. She just had not yet made the restudied Carmen her own.

* * *

Nevertheless, here was a Carmen to be counted with. Dark, tall, relatively slender, Mme. Pauly, except in her opening scene, was delightfully free from the trivialities that mar the Carmens of lesser breed. There was a fine artistic dignity about her performance in general and even a certain severity, which was accentuated by the Egyptian suggestion of her features and forehead. Vocally she was weakest in the Card Trio, which, for the full tragic import, requires weightier, richer tones. However, she had the intensity, vocal and histrionic, for the end of the third act and the developments of the last act. Specifically of Spain this Carmen was not, nor did the tones themselves woo the ear. Yet, all told, the achievement was in its way impressive.

Charlotte Boerner, fantastically clad and vocally boisterous, came on the stage suggesting at first glance more an Eva or an Aennchen than any character outside of German opera, and thereafter she seemed bent on turning her first local Micaela into a platinum-blonde sister of the somber gyspy. Also new to our town was the Escamillo of George Czaplicki, a baritone of the Chicago Opera who had been heard here before only in the Polish "Halka." Accustomed though we are to singers miscast as the bullfighter, this instance was a little more glaring than usual. The best singing of the evening was contributed by Armand Tokatyan, an effective Don José. Of the minor singers only one can be singled out for praise—Pearl Besuner, who did an excellent Frasquita.

Alexander Smallens as conductor kept the performance well in hand. The biggest outburst of applause came in response to the efforts in the final act of the Yakovleff Ballet, with Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara as guest artists.



Peter A. Juley & Son

"Deer," in Cedar Wood, by Heinz Warneke

In the Lyme Art Association's annual summer show at Old Lyme, Conn.

Music at San Francisco Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Concert music is having a somewhat larger opportunity at this year's Golden Gate International Exposition than it had last year. At the present writing, the San Francisco Symphony has passed the midpoint of its fortnightly series of eight Exposition programs, and the Coolidge String Quartet is approaching the end of its fortnightly group of five appearances.

Attendance at the symphony events was only moderate at the start. But when Alec Templeton, the gifted blind pianist, appeared as soloist, fully 8,000 persons were present. His performance of the Grieg Concerto was excellently controlled. Besides, he possesses a candid and appealing musical nature. For encores he turned to his own creative ingenuity, offering clever improvisations in the styles of various master composers and, above all, arousing the crowd to roars of laughter at his partly vocal parody on Wagner opera.

The soloist in the previous concert had been the capable and famous contralto, Gladys Swarthout. Her selections included "Four Auvergne Songs" by Canteloube and an aria from Gluck's "Orpheus."

In the program before that the solo attraction had been double: Jan Peerce, tenor, and Miriam Solovieff, young violinist. Mr. Peerce sang such arias as "Cielo e mar," "La donna è mobile," "O Paradiso" and the "Meistersinger" Prize Song with a magnificent freshness and verve. He is a singer worthy of comparison with the Gigli of a decade ago. Miss Solovieff, on this occasion, was making a return appearance in her home city after some years of study in the East. Playing the Glazounoff Concerto, she proved that she has developed into a violinist of mature skill, large tone and vigorous temperament.

Conductor at all these concerts was the orchestra's regular leader, Pierre Monteux. He gave characteristic performances—always superbly authoritative, sometimes eloquent, sometimes less magnetic—of favorite symphonic selections: Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Beethoven's Eighth, the Bach-Respighi "Passacaglia," Copland's racy "El Salon Mexico," Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite, and so on though Bizet, Dvořák, Ravel, Chabrier, Berlioz.

The Coolidge Quartet programs, needless to say, are a gift to the Exposition and the public by that tireless patroness of chamber music, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Her generosity this summer is centralized to a gratifying degree in San Francisco's Bay region, where dozens of first-rate concerts—usually with her financial help—are scheduled on college campuses and in other suburban quarters.

Although the Coolidge Quartet is only four years old, it has developed into an ensemble of highest rank. Of course its members are artists of vast experience in the chamber music field: William Kroll, Nicolai Berezowsky, Nicholas Moldavan and Victor Gottlieb. Their playing is seasoned as well as fresh; it maintains an eager, wise insight as well as a thorough finesse. It does not lapse into mere expert routine.

* * *

Among the Coolidge Quartet selections at the Exposition thus far have been Beethoven's Quartets Opus 127, 130, 131 and 132; Brahms' C minor, Schubert's G minor and the Debussy Quartet. American offerings have been a Roy Harris Quintet (with Ferenc Molnar as guest viola); David Stanley Smith's ardent and agreeable Quartet No. 8; and Walter Piston's accomplished Quartet No. 1, in which the best passages were Debussyan and the other passages followed in the well-worn and rather perverse path of energetic, objective neo-primitivism.

Thanks again to Mrs. Coolidge, the Coolidge Quartet at the Dominican Conservatory of Music (a division of the Dominican College in San Rafael) has been cultivating a quite new suburban field by a series of six programs covering all the 16 quartets and the "Big Fugue" of Beethoven. But this is only half the Dominican program. The other half comprises six concerts of sonatas and trios by three noted and admirable musicians: Robert Pollak, violinist; Luigi Silva, cellist, and Carl Fuerstner, pianist. Their concerts constitute a historical cycle in which are comprised familiar and unfamiliar works of Vivaldi, Bach, Vitali, Boccherini, Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Scarlatti, Mozart, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Grieg, Debussy and such contemporaries as Casella, the American Samuel Barber, Richard Strauss, and Ernest Bloch.

Concerts (also largely sponsored by Mrs. Coolidge) have yet to begin at the University of California and Stanford University. But Mills College is continuing tradition by its series of a dozen concerts (sponsored by a local committee) by the Pro Arte String Quartet of Belgium.

* * *

No new praise is needed by the long eminent Pro Arte group. This year, unfortunately, its cellist, Robert Maas, is absent. He is a loss indeed, for he is one of the greatest chamber musicians of the generation. His place, however, is being ably filled by Warwick Evans of the former London String Quartet.

Guest artists in the Mills series include Irene Jacobi, a pianist of striking and balanced individuality; Marcel Grandjany, masterly French harpist, and several first-desk artists of the San Francisco Symphony: Nathan Firestone, viola; Rudolph Schmidt, clarinet; Pierre Lambert, French horn, and Henry Woempner, flute.

On Wednesday evenings the Pro Arte programs are devoted to quartets and quintets of Mozart. On Sunday afternoons, miscellaneous programs have been drawn from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Franck, Reger, Debussy, Ravel, Jongen, Bloch. Contemporary novelties have largely been put aside for the year, contrary to Pro Arte custom. The reason is doubtless the absence of Mr. Maas.

And to conclude the account of recent suburban chamber music, one must record that Mrs. Coolidge in Burlingame sponsored a festival of three programs—by the Pro Arte, Coolidge, and San Francisco String Quartets—for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

Barbirolli at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Artur Rodzinski, having finished his two-weeks engagement at Ravinia, has been succeeded on the conductor's podium by John Barbirolli. Mr. Rodzinski elected to make his season one whose music should center round the works of Johannes Brahms, and to that end offered his listeners the four symphonies of that master, as well as some other works like the Variations on a Theme by Haydn and the Violin Concerto. The solo part of the latter composition was performed (July 20) by Albert Spalding, who negotiated it with admirable musical feeling and with the artistic sincerity that is so notable a factor of his style.

In his second week Mr. Rodzinski departed sufficiently far from Brahms to devote himself and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to a Russian program. He gave stirring interpretations of Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla," Rimsky-Korsakoff's somewhat too-familiar "Schéhérazade," an entr'acte from Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina," and Scriabin's "The Divine Poem." The last-named work was, in particular, presented with extraordinary virtuosity and tonal magnificence.

John Barbirolli had been heard only once in these parts—at a concert by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in Chicago last season. He had made a highly favorable impression on that occasion, and he deepened it in the course of the four performances which began at Ravinia, July 23. Mr. Barbirolli made it evident that he is not only a skilled leader, but a musician of poetic sensibilities. He caused this quality of poetic imaginativeness to be heard particularly in Schubert's Fifth Symphony and in the little known C major Symphony which Mozart wrote as a young man of 24. The beautiful phrasing, the exquisite delicacy with which conductor and players enshrined this music will surely long be a fragrant memory in those who heard it.

For the rest, Mr. Barbirolli did not evince any sensational talents for program making. He emulated Mr. Toscanini at the opening concert by prefacing the stern and ascetic Second Symphony by Rossini's Overture to the opera buffa, "La Gazza Ladra!" In his second concert he presented two symphonies—the Second and the Seventh—and the Overture to "Egmont" by Beethoven. These were delectably set forth, as also was Sibelius' First Symphony at the concert of July 27. The visiting conductor possesses a fund of emotional expression, and he made a stirring business of the Finnish master's music. Excellent, too, was his, and the orchestra's, reading of Delius' romantic piece, "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring," and the not less romantic "White Peacock," by Charles Griffes.

Igor Stravinsky assumed guest direction of the Symphony Orchestra of Mexico at the Palace of Fine Arts, in Mexico City, July 26, and will continue until Aug. 9, when Carlos Chavez will return to the podium. Mr. Stravinsky's first program, given July 26 and July 28, consisted of Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony, and the suites from "Le Baiser de la Fée" and "Pétrouchka." His second program (Aug. 2 and 4) includes "Appollon Musugète," Suite from "Le Baiser dé la Fee," "Jeu de Cartes" and "Fire-Bird" Suite.

Mr. Chavez' last program (Sept. 6 and 8) will be devoted to the First and Ninth Symphonies of Beethoven.

The Florence Festival

By Alfredo Casella

Florence, Italy

After brilliant opening numbers, the Sixth Florence Festival entered its most interesting phase. Not only did the crowds prove bigger than ever before, in spite of political conditions, but a throng of musicians and critics was present.

This central portion of the festival was ushered in with a program of two operas hitherto unknown to Italian audiences: "Acis and Galatea" by Handel, and "Dido and Eneas" by Purcell. These two works, which today, despite the centuries, seem so modern in their grand and noble themes, were magnificently rendered under the baton of Vittorio Gui, assisted by singers of the first rank, among them Gianna Pederzini, Pierisa Gini, Giovanni Manurita, Ettore Parmeggiani, and Tancredi Pasero. "Dido and Eneas" had the good fortune to be presented to the public with splendid settings and costumes by Felice Casorati, who has made more of an impression every year, not only as one of the first painters in Italy, but also as one of its foremost stage designers.

After an excellent performance of "La Traviata," with Mafalda Favero, B. Gigli, and Alexandre Sved, and with Mario Rossi conducting, came an exceptionally interesting novelty: "Boris Godounoff" by Moussorgsky, produced in the original version published some years ago by Paul Lamm with the co-operation of the Soviet Publishing Office.

The original "Boris" is noticeably longer than the revision by Rimsky Korsakoff. In fact, it is so much longer that in Florence it was found necessary to make extensive cuts. Moussorgsky himself appears to have realized its excessive length, for he shortened his first version some 20 per cent when the work was first accepted in 1874 by the Theatre Marie of St. Petersburg. From this point of view, it appears that Rimsky's collaboration was more useful than harmful (after all, he was a man of great experience in the theater), for his version, based more on Moussorgsky's original score than on that used for the first performance (published by Bessel in 1874, an edition very rare today, but of which I possess a copy) is without any doubt better cut from the point of view of drama than what we heard in Florence.

And further, it must be said that Moussorgsky's orchestration, even though it seems at times to be more in line with his rude and powerful music, sums up to a final impression which is dull and monotonous. Even if Rimsky's orchestration can sometimes be thought too brilliant, too "virtuoso" for Moussorgsky's rough and primitive thought, no one can deny that it constitutes, over a whole evening, an element of prime importance in hearing the work. There remain, it is true, a good number of alterations of a pedantic sort made by Rimsky in this masterpiece, but these changes never alter the fundamental beauty and power of Moussorgsky's music and, in general, they pass unnoticed.

In short, it seems to me that Rimsky comes out on top in the case brought against him by many celebrated musicologists, a case in which Florence has granted a sort of "appeal," from which it appears that the credit side of Rimsky's work greatly outweighs the debit. Certain it is that even though his revision is not above criticism, Rimsky's long and patient labor made it possible for the greatest masterpiece of Russian lyric art to be heard in a larger field and to be more popular than the original version (as we can see today) could ever have been.

"Boris Godounoff" was unfolded to us in a noteworthy interpretation under the masterly guidance of Georges Georgescu, who was conducting a theater orchestra in Italy for the first time. His success was outstanding.

(This is the second of three articles on the sixth Florence Festival. The first appeared on June 15.)

Lyme Art Association

Old Lyme, Conn.

The thiry-ninth annual show of the Lyme Art Association offers 250 items, including oil paintings, sculpture, pastels, water colors, prints, and drawings, representing the most recent work of association members, with that of an unusual number of non-member artists. The exhibtion will be open through Aug. 27.

The exhibits have been assembled with taste and a consideration for sequence in both color and form. The result is an ensemble that is peculiarly gratifying, for the show as a whole establishes an atmosphere of beauty and tranquillity.

Though landscapes predominate, the exhibition contains a large number of portraits and figure motifs. Unusual among these are two oils, "My Wife," by Abram Poole, and William Chadwick's "Portrait of a Lady," immediately identified as Phoebe Foster, star of stage and screen. Arresting also is Ivan G. Olinsky's lovely figure, "Next on the Program," and Will Howe Foote's "Mother of Eight" is perhaps the finest canvas he has yet shown. "Self-Portrait," by Frederick L. Sexton is strongly brushed.

Figure recordings divulge divergent moods. Such are found in Eugene Higgins' powerfully delineated "Hill People" as compared with Tosca's placidly painted "Sisters;" or in the sturdily drawn "Design for Living," by Arthur Crisp, as contrasted with Gertrude Nason's humorously seen figures in "Under the Spreading Oak."

* * *

New England is pictured at all seasons of the year. Old Lyme's famed Christopher Wren church is the dominant note in Gregory Smith's "Village in Winter." Guy Wiggins gives his "Church at Farmington" a springtime setting. A typical bit of Connecticut genre is Will Taylor's "Main Street." Winfield Scott Clime has braved mid-winter to set down a poignant "On the R. F. D." and William S. Robinson commemorates this, the greatest of Connecticut's laurel years, with his luscious "Decoration." Idyllic in atmosphere are Louis Paul Dessar's "Return"; Frank A. Bicknell's "Autumn at Waterford"; Margaret Cooper's "Willows in Spring," and Charles Ebert's "Island Harbor." James Goodwin McManus and B. G. Bruestle bring the platinum light of full summer in "Lyme Skies" and "Over the Hill." A memorial canvas "Connecticut Shores," by the late George M. Bruestle, is characteristic.

Many of the exhibitors have gone farther afield for their subjects. Harry L. Hoffman's picturesque "Cotton Pickers" stems from Georgia; Frank V. DuMond introduces "Salmon Fishers" of Nova Scotia; Charles Vezin supplies Floridian notes, and Lucien Abrams shows a sensitive "Inn Court by Moonlight" from the France that was.

* * *

In media other than oils a superlative series of wood and line engravings is offered by Thomas W. Nason; and there are admirably etched numbers by Eugene Higgins and Platt Hubbard. Ogden M. Pleissner's several water colors show a keen sense of values. Elinor Lathrop Sears exhibits superb pastel portraits of children. Mary Roberts Ebert's papers are noteworthy. Also in the Goodman wing are groups of miniatures by Lydia Longacre and Elsie Dodge Pattee. Dispersed through the quartet of galleries are a score of sculpture numbers, including delightful bronze figurines by Bessie Potter Vonnoh; a recumbent "Deer," in cedar, by Heinz Warneke; "Green Fields," carved in marble by Henry Kreis, and "Torso," in wood, by Stephen Howard.

Actors Help in War Effort

By Harold Hobson

London

As France falls, and Britain prepares to resist invasion, there is only one play left in the 60-odd theaters of the West End of London. This is Miss Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca" at the Queen's. To counterbalance "Rebecca" there are a dozen or more revues and musical comedies, for the popular taste is running strongly in the direction of the light and frivolous.

Unemployment amongst "straight" players is becoming a very serious problem, which is only partially offset by the flourishing condition of the provincial stage. In these circumstances attention is again, as at the beginning of the war, becoming focused upon the question of linking up theatrical activity with the main national belligerent effort. At the start of hostilities, the union between these two was very close. The most famous players in Britain offered their services to the Entertainments National Service Association, and Mr. Jack Buchanan, Mr. Leslie Henson, Miss Binnie Hale and others equally celebrated were soon appearing on concert platforms all over Britain and France for the exclusive amusement of the troops.

* * *

But when, contrary to general expectation, serious air raids failed to occur, theaters and cinemas throughout the country reopened on a commercial basis, after the Government had compulsorily closed them down. One by one the biggest names in the theatrical profession returned to the ordinary provincial and West End stages. The activities of E. N. S. A. still went on; hundreds of concerts continued to be given all over the country: but these were the work, not of famous stars, but of stock companies from pier heads and seaside resorts.

During the long boredom of the winter months the West End stage did valuable work in helping maintain the morale and calm of the theatergoing public. But with the change in the conditions of the war, its principal figures are once again turning towards the potential military aspect of their activities, and fitting themselves as neatly and efficiently as possible into the scheme of national exertion. This is signalized by the recent decision of Mr. John Gielgud to terminate his season at the Old Vic, and to tour troop centers in Britain.

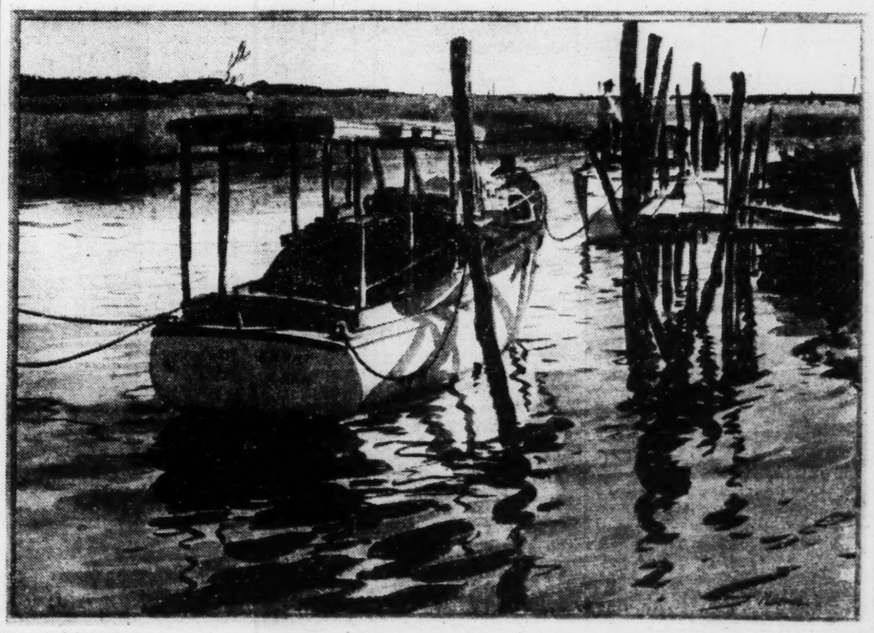
Mr. Gielgud is taking with him a triple bill, composed of two short plays by Noel Coward—"Hands Across the Sea" and "Fumed Oak"—and a third piece by Tchekov—"Swan Song"—which he has adapted himself. This last play shows an old actor recalling the triumphs of his past, and enables Mr. Gielgud to reproduce some of the most effective moments of his most effective Shakespearean roles. He is supported by Miss Beatrice Lillie and Miss Ivy St. Helier.

* * *

Meanwhile, a few London theaters are turning themselves over as social centers for Dominion troops. The Strand, for example, which still bears large posters announcing a new play called "Women Aren't Angels"—a play that has never reached the West End—has a canteen and an information service for Australian soldiers in London. The Adelphi fulfils the same function for New Zealanders. Moreover, all the theaters that now remain open have agreed to admit soldiers in uniform to their 10s. 6d. stalls for 3s. 6d.

At the same time efforts are being made to get the children of actors across the sea to places of safety. A beginning has been registered with the inmates of the Actors' Orphanage at King's Langley. The children here are to be sent to Los Angeles. Dame May Whitty, acting upon a suggestion made by Mr. Coward, is arranging for their reception, and many British players in America, both stage and screen, are subscribing towards the cost.

The eighty-first music festival of the Worcester County Musical Association, Albert Stoessel, conductor, will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 30-Oct. 5. The first performance will be devoted to Gluck's "Orpheus," with Anna Kaskas in the title role. The following evening a Beethoven program will be presented, including the G major Piano Concerto and the Ninth Symphony. On the evening of Oct. 3, there will be a program of orchestral and choral works featuring the world premiere of Mabel Daniels' "Song of Jael."



Peter A. Juley & Son

"The Inlet," by Ogden M. Pleissner

In the Lyme Art Association's summer show at Old Lyme, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Now KEITH MEMORIAL COOL OFF
THE BOYS from SYRACUSE
ALLAN JONES
MARTHA RAYE
Extra!—THE SPOILS OF CONQUEST—THE DUTCH EAST INDIES—in latest MARCH OF TIME
Plus 2nd FEATURE "THE OUTSIDER" GEORGE SANDERS

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2 — GREAT FEATURES — 2
"ANDY HARDY MEETS DEBUTANTE"
LEWIS STONE • MICKEY ROONEY
JUDY GARLAND
Also: "THE CAPTAIN IS A LADY"

CHATHAM, MASS.

THE MONOMOY THEATRE
CHATHAM, MASS.
Mary B. Winslow Presents
"OUTWARD BOUND"
Directed by Anthony Brown
Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Prices 55c to $1.05
Eves.: 8:30 P. M. Thurs. Mat.: 2:30 P. M.
Tel. Chatham 506

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

NORTH SHORE PLAYERS
MARBLEHEAD—TEL. 2780
Week Com. Mon., Aug. 5th
HELEN CLAIRE and JAMES RENNIE
In the Gay Comedy of Youth
"HERE TODAY" with Katherine Stewart
Eves. at 8:45, .55 to $2.20 Inc. Tax. Wed. Mat. at 2:45, .55 to $1.65 Inc. Tax.

OGUNQUIT, ME.

Ogunquit Playhouse
Week Beginning Monday, Aug. 5
Walter Hartwig Presents
MICHAEL STRANGE AND JOHN LODGE
in the Only Summer Showing of
"AMPHITRYON 38"
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Fri. 2:30
Reservations Phone Wells 70

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air-Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL
Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y.
Week Beg. Aug. 6, 8:45, D. S. T.
Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
with
Greer Garson — Laurence Olivier
Sun. through Wed. Aug. 4-7

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

OLD BOOKS
NEW Foreign Periodicals
Domestic
SMITH & McCANCE
5 Ashburton Pl. Boston, Mass.
Established 1886

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Chess Problems—Long-Term Big League Veterans

Tilden Features Exhibition Tennis at Menlo Circus Club

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The astounding Bill Tilden on July 21 gave a demonstration of his still remarkable tennis ability before a crowd of 1,400 enthusiasts on the courts of the Menlo Circus Club at Atherton, Calif. Howard Kinsey, professional of the California Tennis Club of San Francisco, was Big Bill's opponent, and he fell a victim to the superior court strategy of the veteran, 6—3, 6—4. Kinsey, who with his brother R. G. won the national doubles championship in 1924, has been trying for 20 years to beat Tilden in singles and has yet to achieve a victory over the former world champion.

The Tilden-Kinsey match was one of three exhibitions arranged by Lester Stoefen, professional of the Menlo Club. Fred Perry, former amateur champion of the world and mainstay of the British Davis Cup team when he was a member of that group, defeated Stoefen, 10—8, 6—4, while Stoefen and Kinsey combined to beat Tilden and Perry in the doubles, 6—2, 6—4.

Too Much Victory

Interviewed by E. C. Edwards of the San Francisco Chronicle, Tilden spoke about the condition of amateur tennis in the U. S. A. today. He thinks that the pleasure has been taken out of the game. Too much emphasis has been placed on victory and consequently the players are afraid to lose. The professionals, he thinks, play more in the spirit of amateur tennis than do the amateurs themselves. He contends that since Budge followed the example of Vines and Perry and joined the professional ranks there is not one player of the caliber of those three in the ranks of American amateurs.

While he thinks that Bobby Riggs is the best of the present-day amateurs, he gives McNeill, Parker, and Kovacs a chance to win this year's national singles title. "Kovacs," said Bill, "has a lot of tennis in him, a great sense of humor, and could really become a great star if he were more consistent. At present his tennis is spotty—either good or bad." It is an interesting coincidence that this is just the kind of criticism that was meted out to Tilden before he struck his best form in 1920. Kovacs is not yet 21 and is probably better right now than Tilden was at the same age, therefore the tall Oaklander need not be discouraged because of Big Bill's remarks.

Twofold Message

The remarkable career of Bill Tilden contains a twofold message of encouragement to young tennis players of this and future generations. This is because of the great heights he attained in national, international, and Davis Cup competition and the fact that he did not win his first United States singles title until he was 27 years old. Although he started playing when he was not quite eight he was 22 before he was ranked in Class Six in 1915. The next year he was placed in Class One (from 11 to 20). The critics said he was brilliant but dependable only on rare occasions.

He won his way into the final round of the national singles in both 1918 and 1919, but failed to capture a single set from Bill Johnston. After his 1919 defeat he worked hard all winter on his backhand—first for control and then for spin. When it was as good as his forehand he strove for variety—chops, half-volleys, short lobs, and several kinds of service.

Then in 1920, when 27, he started his sensational career with a victory at Wimbledon and on his return defeated Bill Johnston in the national singles. The same year he and Bill Johnston made the long trip to Auckland, New Zealand, and captured the Davis Cup series and Cup from the Australasian team.

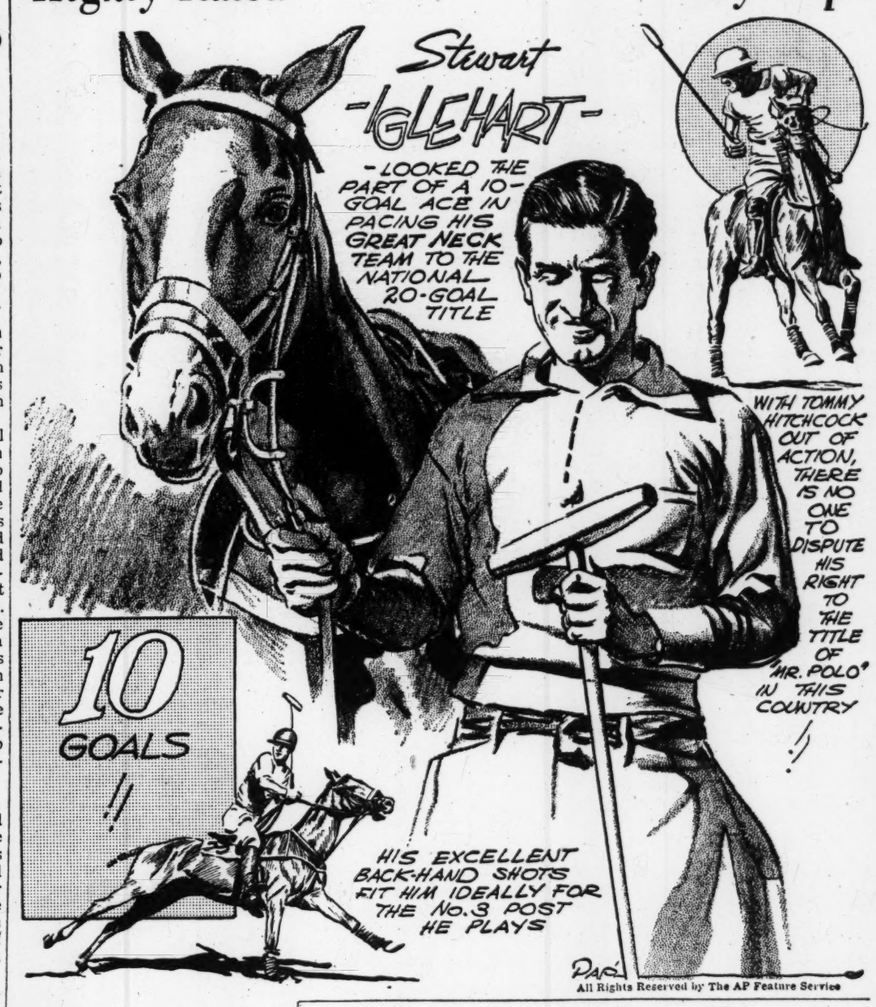
Seven Singles Titles

In all, Tilden won seven national singles titles . . . five times he shared the victory in the men's doubles . . . and twice the mixed doubles. He was ranked Number One from 1920 to 1929 . . . won the coveted singles title at Wimbledon three times, and was a member of the winning doubles team there in 1927.

Tilden represented the U. S. A. 11 times in Davis Cup competition . . . took part in 22 singles matches, winning 17 and losing five . . . on seven occasions he was a member of the doubles team and shared in five victories and two defeats.

Of Tilden, Gerald Patterson, the former Australian star, said: "He is responsible for the wonderful progress of lawn tennis. His keen analytical mind made possible a higher standard of tennis and his analysis carried him further than anyone else's tactics. No one was able to force him to the limit. He had control . . . the right temperament . . . and perfect physical condition. He had a cannonball service . . . surety in his forehand drive . . . and his backhand was superlative. Tilden (in his day)—on and off the court—was not only the greatest tennis player in the world, but also its greatest sportsman."

Highly Rated —By Pap'


Stewart
-IGLEHART-
-LOOKED THE PART OF A 10-GOAL ACE IN PACING HIS GREAT NECK TEAM TO THE NATIONAL 20-GOAL TITLE
WITH TOMMY HITCHCOCK OUT OF ACTION, THERE IS NO ONE TO DISPUTE HIS RIGHT TO THE TITLE OF "MR. POLO" IN THIS COUNTRY
10 GOALS !!
HIS EXCELLENT BACK-HAND SHOTS FIT HIM IDEALLY FOR THE NO. 3 POST HE PLAYS
PAP'

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Watching Stewart Iglehart pace his Great Neck polo team to victory over Bostwick Field and to the national 20-goal championship, it was easy to understand why he is rated at 10 goals and succeeds Tommy Hitchcock as the king of polo players. Iglehart gave a magnificent display of defensive polo from his No. 3 position when he turned back his opponents' thrusts and set up his team's scoring shots with the beautiful backhand strokes for which he is justly famous.

Iglehart has, in reality, been "Mr. Polo" for the past two years but no one went around shouting the fact from the housetops while Tommy Hitchcock continued to play. He had blossomed out into true greatness while Hitchcock had begun to fade but Tommy had been top man for so many years that it was considered bad taste to speak of his successor while he remained in action.

But now that Hitchcock has gone into retirement, there can be no doubt about Iglehart's right to the top rung nor any reason for not nominating him for the honor. Stewart doesn't have the power that was Hitchcock's but the greater finesse he boasts offsets what he may lack in brute strength when compared with Tommy the Great.

Playing the No. 3 position, Iglehart has ample opportunity to give full play to his talents as a master tactician. His direction of team play and generalship stamp him as the outstanding defensive player in the game today.

Iglehart has long been rated a superior horseman. In that department he holds an edge over Hitchcock for Tommy, great as he was, was never rated highly in horsemanship even when he was at his playing peak. The accuracy with which Iglehart hits his off-side backhand shots to set up tallies counteracts, in a measure, the extra distance Hitchcock was able to produce. —Pap'

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Hold onto your hats, boys, the Cincinnati Reds are riding that roller coaster.

The National League champions, whom everybody said couldn't slump because they had pitchers who just couldn't be beaten in succession, have managed to lose five out of their last six games.

That kind of traveling has got to be labeled a slump, even if it ends right there and the Reds start winning again. They still have one claim unshaken, they haven't lost more than three games in a row this season.

They dropped one of their dearest possessions yesterday when the Boston Bees humiliated them with two victories, 10-3, and 4-3. It was the first time that Cincinnati had lost a double-header this year. The champs had won 10 and split five.

Before the session yesterday the last place Bees had lost nine straight games.

They still have double-headers to play today and tomorrow and the Reds may be able to recoup their record.

The American League situation remained unchanged with Detroit a game in front as both the Tigers and the Cleveland Indians were wihpped.

Joe Cronin hit for the cycle—a home run, triple, double and single—to guide the Boston Red Sox to a 12-9 triumph over the Tigers. Jimmie Foxx also hit his 23rd homer and young Dominic Di Maggio smacked one with two on to rout Buck Newsom, although the league's leading pitcher wasn't charged with the loss.

* * *

MILWAUKEE — Frank Moore from Detroit, aided by an eagle and five birdies gained the 18-hole leadership of the $5,000 Milwaukee open golf championship yesterday.

He scored a 65, six under par to wrest the lead from Johnny Bulla and Ed Oliver, who had rounds of 66.

Moore scored his eagle on the par four 10th hole by sinking a 70-yard chip shot. He was out in 33 and home in 32.

Moore is a brother of Terry Moore, outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals.

* * *

OTTAWA—Conn Smythe, manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, said last night that all members of the Toronto team were being advised to enlist before Aug. 15 in a unit of the non-permanent active militia.

* * *

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Leo Martin, member of the husky Trapelo twins of Weston, Mass., and Tom Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., who splits his hobbies between golf and aviation, clashed today in the championship round of the New England amateur golf championship.

Martin crept into the finals by nosing out Johnny Levinson, of Kennebunk, Maine, in a 21-hole match yesterday afternoon after he had disposed of a fellow Massachusetts citizen, Ted Adams, of Hingham, 4 and 3.

Leonard had an equally tough struggle reaching the championship round, gaining a fiercely-fought 1 up decision over Ted Bishop, the Massachusetts amateur king, in the afternoon after capturing his quarter-final match with a one-hole decision over Eddie Abbott.

* * *

RYE, N. H.—Although leaders of the touring tennis forces still are busy with finals on Long Island, the next stage of the annual jaunt around the Eastern turf courts begins today with the opening of the Eastern grass court championships at the Westchester Country Club.

The tournament has attracted entries of 64 men and 58 women, nearly all of them better than average tournament players, with National champions Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble heading the lists.

* * *

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y.—Two major upsets, perhaps the most remarkable pair ever seen in the Maidstone Club tennis tournament, yesterday sent husky Dorothy May Bundy and slim Gracyn Wheeler, both of Santa Monica, Calif., into the final round with conquests over two top-flight stars.

Miss Bundy, daughter of the former national champion, May Sutton Bundy, gained a gruelling 11—13, 6—4, 6—3 triumph over Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nev., the top-seeded player and ranked third nationally. Miss Wheeler conquered second-seeded Pauline Betz of San Francisco, 6—4, 6—4. Neither of the finalists was seeded in the tournament.

The upsets also extended into the doubles semifinals. The top-seeded team of Miss Palfrey and Mary Hardwick of England bowed to Miss Bundy and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, 6—4, 7—5, and Miss Betz and Miss Wheeler conquered the second-seeded pair of Helen Jacobs and Mary Arnold, 6—3, 6—8, 7—5.

* * *

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Wasting no time after his elimination from the New England amateur championship, Harold "Holly" Mandly, of Avon, Conn., stepped over this course in 65 yesterday to capture medalist honors in the inaugural White Mountain invitation four-ball championship.

Paired with John Abbott, of Manchester, N. H., Mandly led the team of Ray Lenehan, Rhode Island amateur champion, and Bill Schappa, of Wethersfield, Conn., by two strokes. Tied with that second place team at 67 were Fred Wright, of Boston, two-time Walker Cup player, and C. E. Crane, of Boston.

* * *

BROOKLYN — The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Pro Football League have announced the signed contracts of Frank Kinard, one of the league's best tackles, and Stancel Whatley, rookie end from Auburn, had been received. Kinard, who spent most of the summer golfing, reported he is in good shape and ready to begin training Aug. 11.

* * *

BROOKLYN — The baseball Dodgers gave up an unannounced sum of cash and the services of Pitcher Tot Pressnell yesterday in order to get Lefty Wesley Flowers of Louisville.

Flowers, 27 years old, has won 13 games and lost five this year for the American Association club. He also had a trial with the Chicago Cubs a few years ago.

Brooklyn retained an option on Pressnell and Secretary John McDonald, in making the announcement, said the Dodgers disliked to give up a pitcher as good as Pressnell but couldn't make the deal on any other basis.

The righthanded knuckleballer who came up from Milwaukee two years ago has won six and lost five this season, working mainly in relief roles. His best performance was a three-hit shutout of the Boston Bees July 6.

Major Team Of 10-Year Men Strong

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the great American League pennant race is at its height and the Cincinnati Reds coast along in front of the National, fans may find it interesting to stray off the beaten path for a few minutes to assemble a novel all-star nine—a team of 10-year major league men.

As the average length of a big league career is under 10 years, one would suppose that a majority of players over that level would be past their peaks and out of step with the younger set. But from a list of 50-odd long-term veterans now active in the National and American leagues, a very smart and highly effective club could be put together.

For example, starting around the infield, the all-star nine could have Jimmy Foxx or Joe Kuhel on first base, Charley Gehringer, Billy Herman or Buddy Myer at second, Pepper Martin or Eric McNair at third, and Luke Appling, Dick Bartell, Joe Cronin, Leo Durocher and Bill Jurges at shortstop. As this is written, Martin, Appling and Myer are high in the .300 batting class and Gehringer and Herman are just over the top. Foxx is under, but his home-run hitting has been a chief factor in keeping the Red Sox in the flag race.

In the outfield there could be Johnny Cooney, Doc Cramer, Joe Moore, Mel Ott, Earl Averill, Bruce Campbell, Ben Chapman, Al Simmons, Joe Vosmik, Gerry Walker, Sam West or the Waner brothers, Paul and Lloyd. Cramer is leading this group at bat, but in one game any one of the remaining names could come through with that deciding long hit.

This team would be rich in battery talent. Behind the plate there could be Rollie Hemsley, Ernie Lombardi, Gabby Hartnett, Bill Dickey, Rick Ferrell, Virgil Davis or Al Lopez. Hemsley, Lombardi and Davis are solid .300 stickers at the moment and the others have lifetime figures over that mark.

If either Joe Cronin, Leo Durocher or Gabby Hartnett were manager of this mythical outfit, he could nominate Tommy Bridges, Paul Derringer, Fred Fitzsimmons, Laddy French, Lefty Grove, Carl Hubbell, Ted Lyons, Buck Newsom, Red Ruffing, Hal Schumacher, Lon Warneke, Whitlow Wyatt or several others to do the pitching. Derringer and Newsom are having brilliant years on the mound. Most of the others have high winning percentages.

Of course, this nine never will be brought together in one dugout. But if it could be, any other outfit of major leaguers which might be assembled would have its hands full. In fact, this team would have made either All-Star club hustle in the July 9 contest at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, and probably finished on the long end of the score. Balanced with power, pitching, defensive skill and experience, the 10-year team would be welcome in any clubhouse on the major circuit.

Rollins College Sailors Victors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 3—Given an invitation by the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, Rollins College sailors from Winter Park, Fla., captured four firsts, one third and two fifths to win the second informal intercollegiate regatta held in M. I. T. dinghies off the Pleon Yacht Club here yesterday.

Skippered by Wendell Davis with Ted Pitman as crew, the Rollins yachtsmen, nonmembers of the association, led Brown University crew by 13 points. Tech's dinghy champions, with Richard Knapp at the helm, finished one point stern of Brown.

The races were started off in a lively northeasterly breeze. Late in the afternoon the wind lightened as it shifted into the southeast.

Pleon Yacht Club

Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's 2d Annual Mid-Summer Dinghy Regatta.

Finals

Skipper, crew and college	Points
Wendell Davis and Theodore Pitman, Rollins	60
Charles Gladding and Robert Allen-Duncan Colley, Brown	47
Richard Knapp and James Robinson, M. I. T.	46
John O'Day and Stephen J. Connolly, Dartmouth	42
John D. McBeath and Douglas Nystead, Tufts	41
Ralph Coleman and Albert Johnson, Northeastern	37
Arthur P. Poor and Gordon Waters, Trinity	30
Andreas Turner and Walter Stone, New Hampshire	29
Walter Page and Jonathan S. Raymond, Yale	27
Caleb Loring Jr. and William LaCroix, Harvard	26

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	93	354	53	130	.367
Mcoskey, Tigers	90	376	81	132	.351
Finney, Red Sox	82	356	55	125	.351
Danning, Giants	87	331	50	111	.335
May, Phillies	72	257	34	83	.331
Nicholson, Cubs	86	315	54	101	.321

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	23	Mize, Cardinals	30
Greenberg, Tigers	20	Nicholson, Cubs	16
Di Maggio, Yanks	20	P. McCorm'k, Reds	14
Keller, Yanks	20	Rizzo, Phillies	14

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	93	Mize, Cardinals	77
York, Tigers	77	P McCorm'k, Reds	75
Foxx, Red Sox	76	Danning, Giants	67
Cronin, Red Sox	73	Nicholson, Cubs	67
Di Maggio, Yanks	72	Fletcher, Pirates	67

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at National League Field STA. 9600

National Rifle and Pistol Championships Due Sept. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 4,000 peaceful American sportsmen and sportswomen of the rifle and pistol toting fraternity, who shoot for the fun of it, are making ready for the annual trip to Camp Perry, Ohio, and the national rifle and pistol championship matches which will run from Sept. 1 to 21, under the joint sponsorship of the National Rifle Association and the War Department.

Because of unusually extensive army maneuvers scheduled for August, the matches this year were delayed two weeks from their original date by the War Department in order to allow National Guard and service teams to take part. A conflict with opening dates of many schools and colleges has forced C. M. T. C. participation in the matches to be cancelled.

An annual event since around 1875, shortly after the organization of the National Rifle Association, they were given Congressional recognition in 1902 when funds for trophies and conduct of the matches were appropriated. Since that time the matches have become not only one of the largest sports events in the country in number of competitors, but have served as a training center for potential marksmanship instructors in any national emergency.

All during August tryouts are being held for membership on the National Guard and Civilian rifle team in each state and territory, with expenses of the matches paid by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship of the War Department, for the successful competitors.

National championships, both individual and team, in .30 and .22 caliber rifle and in all caliber of pistols wil be settled. Since early June championship matches have been fired in nine regions covering every state, in both rifle and pistol. Four winners from each region, two in pistol and rifle, will have their expenses paid to the matches by the National Rifle Association to meet at Camp Perry for the national small bore and pistol titles in the unlimited and beginner classes. In all the Regional matches more than 25,000 marksmen took part.

P. G. A. Championship Aug. 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Penna., Aug. 3 — Less than four weeks off is the 23rd P. G. A. championship, which will be held on the links of the Hershey Country Club from Aug. 26 to Sept. 1—seven days of golf to find the 1940 champion of the nation's most important match-play tournament.

All the great names of professional golf will be on the firing line. Former P. G. A. champions are exempt from sectional qualifying (which is now going on throughout the nation) as are the 1939 Ryder Cup team, and the eight quarter-finalists in the P. G. A. last year.

P. G. A. Winners

The P. G. A. winners include Walter Hagen, five times winner; Gene Sarazen, thrice winner; Paul Runyan, Denny Shute, Leo Diegel and Jim Barnes, twice winners; and Tom Creavy, Johnny Revolta, Olin Dutra, Tommy Armour, Jock Hutchinson, and Henry Picard, present champion, who will defend his title.

The quarter-finalists of last year, eligible to play in this tournament without qualifying, include Dick Metz, E. J. "Dutch" Harrison, Byron Nelson, Paul Runyan, Rod Munday, Horton Smith, Emerick Kocsis, and of course Picard.

Ryder Cup Team

The Ryder Cup team of 1940 includes Victor Ghezzi, Ralph Guldahl, Jimmy Hines, Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Dick Metz, Byron Nelson, Henry Picard, Horton Smith, Sam Snead and Walter Hagen.

Thus 23 men may play without sectional qualifying, the other 97 being selected according to their district qualifying medal scores. Others may be added in case of vacancies.

The 23 pros who are exempt from qualifying hail from Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Lafayette Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—The first call for candidates for the Lafayette College football team has been issued by E. E. (Hooks) Mylin, head Maroon coach, when he invited 32 undergraduates to report for preliminary training at Camp Wyomissing, in the Poconos on Sept. 4. The squad will remain at camp for about three weeks and upon its return, Mylin will issue another call for candidates.

The squad invited to camp is the smallest in numbers in years, only nine members of last year's freshman squad being included. They are Alexander, Braido, Casey, Graves, Kresge, Maddock, McKnight, Nagle, and Svenson. Another newcomer invited is Edward Marsh, of Lansdowne, a senior, who did not report last season.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

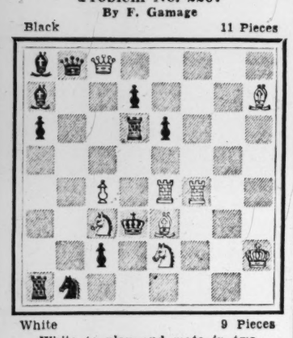
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

August 3, 1940

Problem No. 2267

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

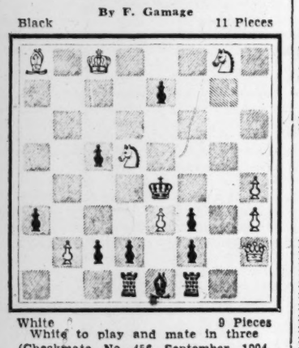
White to play and mate in two

(Honorable Mention, Bolton Football Field, 1909. A checking Rook Bi-Valve.)

Problem No. 2268

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Checkmate, No. 456, September, 1904.

Solutions to Problems

No. 2265. 1. R-QB8 KxKt
2. B-B4ch P-K4
3. PxP ep mate

No. 2266. 1. ——— K-Q2
2. B-K6 mate

1. ——— PxKt
2. R-K8ch

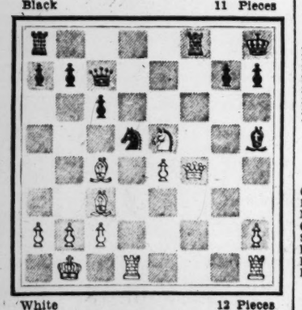
1. ——— P-K3
2. PxP

1. ——— PxP
2. R-B7

End-Game No. 522. White wins: 1 B-R7, BxB; 2 Q-R6ch, K-K; 3 Q-Kt7, R-B; 4 QxRch, KxQ; 5 R-R8 mate. If 1 . . . QxB; 2 R-Q8 mate.

End-Game No. 523

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(A brilliancy of many years ago. The whole game is given in Wenham's "One Hundred Chess Gems.")

Fine Wins Rapid Transit

Whenever Reuben Fine takes part in the weekly rapid transit tournaments at the Marshall Chess Club, New York, he almost always wins, and seldom loses an individual. The tournament last week found him running true to form. After winning eleven consecutive games, he weakened slightly and drew his final game, with M. Green. Fine is undecided whether he will go to Dallas to take part in the annual summer tournament, formerly sponsored by the American Chess Federation, and now sponsored by the United States Chess Federation.

July British Chess Magazine

The unpleasantness abroad has not interfered with the regular publication of the British Chess Magazine. The July issue has just reached this side, and devoted several pages to Koltanowski's account of the United States Championship. His comparison of the styles of Reshevsky and Fine is worth quoting: "The difference in style between him (Reshevsky) and Fine is that Fine's style is based on great book knowledge, and simplification of the game, i. e. great end-game technique. Reshevsky, on the other hand, gives all he can, and goes in for a full-hearted battle, and allows his great imaginative power to decide the issue."

Ventnor Game

Here is one of Bernstein's wins at Ventnor City. McCormick never quite achieved equality in a book variation of the Meran Defense, up to the 17th move. Bernstein was awarded second prize in the Best Played Games group for this victory.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Bernstein	M'Cormick	Bernstein	M'Cormick
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 B-K5	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	21 BxPch	K-K2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	22 KtxP	R-R4
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	23 B-B7	B-R3
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	24 Kt-B6ch	K-Q2
6 P-Q3	PxP	25 Kt-Kt8ch	K-K2
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	26 KBxB	BxB
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	27 RxBch	K-Q3
9 P-K4	P-B4	28 R-B6ch	K-K4
10 P-K5	PxP	29 R-Kt6	RxKt
11 KtxKtP	KtxKP	30 RxR	RxB
12 KtxKt	PxKt	31 R-Kt7	R-B3
13 Q-B3	B-Kt5ch	32 R-Q	Kt-K5
14 K-K2	R-QKt	33 RxP	R-B7ch
15 Q-Kt3	Q-Q3	34 K-Q3	RxBP
16 Kt-B3	QxQ	35 RxR	KtxRch
17 RPxQ(a)	B-B4	36 K-K2	KtxR
18 B-KB4	R-R	37 KxKt	Resigns
19 KR-QB	B-Kt3		

(a) At this point Modern Chess Openings (Fine's edition) considers White has the better game, and, in fact, deems the Meran Defense unplayable until an answer to Reshevsky's improvement on Stahlberg's analysis is found.

Another Ventnor Game

The game below was considered the second most brilliant, the first being Santasiere's defeat of Stephens published two weeks ago.

English Opening

Ulvestad	Donovan	Ulvestad	Donovan
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	17 Kt-Kt	P-B5
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 Q-K	P-QKt3
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	19 B-QR3	Kt-Q5
4 PxP	KtxP	20 R-B	Q-R4
5 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	21 B-B	B-Kt5
6 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	22 P-R3	BxKP
7 P-Q3	B-K2	23 Kt-Q2	PxP
8 Castles	Castles	24 PxP	BxB
9 B-K3	B-K3	25 QxB	Kt-K7ch
10 Q-Q2	P-B4	26 K-R2	Kt-K6
11 Kt-KKt5	BxKt	27 Q-K	R-K3
12 BxB	Q-Q2	28 P-R4	R-KKt3
13 B-K3	QR-Q	29 Kt-K4	Q-B6
14 KR-Q	Q-B2	30 Q-R	Kt-Kt5ch
15 B-B5	KR-K	31 K-R3	Kt-B5 mate
16 P-Kt3	Kt-Q4		

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	61	31	.663	
Brooklyn	56	38	.596	6
New York	50	40	.556	10
Chicago	50	49	.505	14½
St. Louis	45	46	.495	15½
Pittsburgh	43	48	.473	17½
Philadelphia	32	57	.360	27½
Boston	31	59	.344	29

Results Aug. 2

Boston 10, Cincinnati 3.
Boston 4, Cincinnati 3 (12 innings).
New York 5, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 2.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Results Aug. 2)

International League

Buffalo 6-3, Newark 5-8.
Rochester 3, Jersey City 2 (14 innings).
Montreal 3, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 3, Baltimore 2.

American Association

Columbus 5-12, Indianapolis 3-5.
Toledo 4-1, Louisville 3-2.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 3.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4-6, San Francisco 3-1.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 2-5, Portland 1-0.
San Diego 5, Hollywood 0.

Texas League

Fort Worth 5-0, Beaumont 2-7.
Dallas 1-0, Houston 0-3.
Shreveport 9, Oklahoma City 6.
San Antonio 7, Tulsa 3.

Southern Association

Memphis 10, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta 6-3, Birmingham 5-6.
New Orleans 8-2, Chattanooga 7-3.
Nashville 7, Little Rock 3.

Eastern League

Elmira 3-3, Albany 0-4.
Hartford 9-5, Wilkes-Barre 1-1.
Scranton 6, Springfield 1.
Binghamton 7, Williamsport 5.

Bees Close With Reds

The third double-header in a row between the Bees and Cincinnati Reds is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon. It will be Cincinnati's final appearance at the Hive until mid-September. The twin bill also closes the local club's home stand against the western half of the National League. On Tuesday Casey Stengel begins a four-game series at Shibe Park with the Phillies.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	58	39	.598	
Cleveland	57	40	.588	1
Boston	52	44	.542	5½
Chicago	48	44	.5217	7½
New York	49	45	.5212	7½
Washington	42	56	.429	16½
St. Louis	40	58	.408	18½
Philadelphia	38	58	.396	19½

Results Aug. 2

Boston 12, Detroit 5.
New York 10, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 10, Washington 2.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.

WHERE TO DINE

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Delicious FRESH BLUEBERRY PIE
baked in our own big ovens, from the best of the season's crop.
10c
• With rich vanilla ice cream 15c
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
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Air Conditioned

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ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
Established 1899
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
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LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

DES MOINES, IOWA

THEATRE DINNER $1
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
★ Dinner in the Tea Room
★ Dancing during Dinner
★ Ticket to Des Moines, Paramount or Roosevelt

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 120,000
Previous day's sales 296,840
1940 volume to date 134,894,225
1939 volume to date 128,442,355

Market Trend Indefinite In Slow Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The stock market displayed spotty recovery tendencies today, although many leaders inclined to lag.

Dealings were negligible throughout and, near the final hour, definite trends were lacking.

Favored now and then were Bethlehem, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Anaconda, General Electric, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Pennsylvania and Consolidated Edison.

Backward were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, du Pont, Union Carbide, Great Northern, American Telephone and Kennecott.

Vacation weather kept many traders away from the financial district. The few who put in an appearance still were disposed to proceed carefully in making new commitments, brokers said, pending fresh European war developments and settlement of domestic tax problems. The hopeful business picture remained as an anti-selling argument.

Foreign Bonds Active

A few wide swings in the foreign division on light turnover gave the principal color to a narrow bond market today.

Off a point or so were Argentine 4½s of '72 (April) and Cologne 6½s. Up about as much were Denmark 5½s, Hungary 4½s, Colombia Mortgage Bank 7s and Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Colombia 6s.

As the final hour of the short session started, only a handful of U. S. Governments had changed hands, with variations of a few thirty-seconds either way.

The corporate sector showed little action. Up small fractions were Great Northern 4s of '46, "G," Columbia Gas 5s of '52, International Telephone 5s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s. Unchanged or a shade lower were Shell Union 2½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Union Pacific 3½s, Illinois 4¾s, American Telephone 3¼s of '61.

Equitable Life's Insurance in Force Now $7,027,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which is entering upon its eighty-second year of business, has paid to policyholders and their beneficiaries since its organization a total of $4,475,313,610, Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Society, announced. Such payments during the six months ended June 30, 1940, amounted to $105,357,554 or at the rate of $578,888 a day.

Of the total money paid out, $1,678,209,185 was distributed to the families and other beneficiaries of policyholders in settlement of claims. Living policyholders received under endowment policies, $339,448,651; in dividends, representing the savings in cost of insurance as compared with conservatively anticipated cost, $1,022,231,518; under annuity contracts, $200,504,596; and cash values and other payments, $1,234,919,660.

The $7,027,000,000 life insurance which the Society has in force, Mr. Parkinson revealed, embraces protection for policyholders owning 1,680,017 ordinary policies and 1,432,459 group life certificates. In addition the Society has in force 478,000 contracts and certificates providing for annuity payments to the holders. Rounding out the membership of the Society are the holders of 347,500 certificates covering group, accident and health and 200,000 certificates covering group hospitalization.

Approximately 11,650 workers, including the home office staff, agents, field service employees, and reserve force members, are engaged in carrying on the business of the Society, Mr. Parkinson said. Of these 8,213 have been employed by the Society five years or longer, 5,370, or almost half of the total personnel, having been with The Equitable at least 10 years.

Employees who have rounded out at least 25 years number 726, with 316 boasting 40 years or more service and no fewer than 16 having completed a half century with the Society. Of the Society's 5,488 agents, 3,691 have been with The Equitable at least five years and 2,338, or more than 40 per cent, 10 years or longer.

Richmond Gas Seeks To Buy New Unit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Richmond (Ind.) Gas Corporation has asked the Securities Commission to approve acquisition by it of the Richmond division of Indiana Gas Utilities Company for $550,000.

Richmond Gas Corporation was organized June 12 with Ralph H. Beaton as president. The application disclosed that Mr. Beaton had assigned his contract with Indiana Gas Utilities for purchase of the Richmond properties to the new company, and also that he is under contract to purchase the equity securities of the company. These consist of 1,000 shares of preferred stock, $100 par value, and $10,000 shares of common stock, no par value.

Richmond Gas Corporation said it intended to sell $400,000 of 4¼ per cent 15-year first mortgage bonds to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	A'g 1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	3	47	46½	47	A'g 2
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 2
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	43¾	43	43¾	A'g 2
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 1
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	A'g 2
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 2
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 1
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	2	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 31
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	150½	150¼	150¼	A'g 2
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 30
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 2
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		64	64	64	Jul 30
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	8	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	A'g 1
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jul 30
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 2
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	4	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ½
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
2¾	1⅜	Am Cable & R	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	95½	95⅛	95⅛	A'g 2
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jul 26
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 2
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	3	19	19	19	Jul 31
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Jul 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5	5	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 2
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 2
6⅜	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 1
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	12	12	12	Jul 31
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 31
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	12	27	27	27	—1¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
38⅞	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅞	A'g 2
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 2
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21	20¾	21	Jul 29
6⅝		Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	57½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	15	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	59	58½	58½	— ¼
14⅞	10	Am M &F (.80)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	15½	15½	15½	Jul 31
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	8	3¾	3½	3½	A'g 2
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	3	50½	50½	50½	A'g 2
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	5	43⅞	43¼	43¼	A'g 2
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
70	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	3	67¼	66¼	66¼	Jul 31
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 2
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	5	38	37¼	37⅝	A'g 2
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134⅞	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		55	55	55	Jul 30
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 1
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	+1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)		15½	15½	15½	Jul 29
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	162⅜	162	162½	— ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	77½	77½	77½	+ ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	145	145	145	Jul 27
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	A'g 1
12	6	Am Woolen	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	39	39	39	A'g 1
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	A'g 2
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25	25	25	— ⅝
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jul 31
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	A'g 1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 2
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 2
119½	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	2	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	3	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf		68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	7	30¾	30	30¾	+ ¾
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	Jul 31
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 2
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5½	5⅜	5½	A'g 2
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	2	67	64¾	67	A'g 1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Jul 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48	48	48	+ ¾
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 2
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	Jul 31
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12½	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	13	7	7	7	A'g 2
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
80½	57	Atlas Cp pf (1½e)	1	62¾	62½	62½	A'g 2
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 1
8¾	4⅛	Aviation Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	A'g 2
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 1
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4	Barker Bros	2	4¾	4½	4¾	Jul 30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 2
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅜	22¾	22¾	A'g 2
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	106	106	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 2
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	9	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	A'g 2
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	15	80¼	79½	79⅞	— ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	A'g 2
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	21	19½	21	A'g 2
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2¾	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 2
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	8	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	23	23	Jul 30
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	A'g 2
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 31
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 2
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 1
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
24½	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	90	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17	17	17	— ¾
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)		29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	21	21	21	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	21	18⅞	17⅜	18⅞	A'g 2
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 2
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 2
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 2
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12	12	12	Jul 30
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 2
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 2
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	9	15¼	14¾	14¾	A'g 2
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	3⅛	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jul 31
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅝	2½	2½	A'g 2
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	50½	49	50½	Jul 30
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	17	29⅜	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	A'g 2
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	A'g 1
6	3	Century Rib M		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 2
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 30
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 1
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jul 26
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	4	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 2
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 1
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1	1	1	A'g 1
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 2
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	¼	¼	¼	Jul 30
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
¾	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	¼	¼	¼	Jul 24
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	Jul 30
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	1	3	3	3	A'g 2
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	16	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	— ¼
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4½	2	City Stores	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	33	33	33	A'g 1
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 31
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	2	28⅛	28½	28½	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	A'g 2
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 1
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17	17	17	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	2	20	20	20	A'g 2
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81⅝	81½	81½	Jul 31
83½	31½	Colum Pict	4	4½	4¼	4¼	A'g 2
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	A'g 2
98¾	71	Coml Credit (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅜
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 1
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	39	39	39	+1¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 2
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
3¼	¾	Com'th & South	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	A'g 2
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	18	30¾	30⅜	30¾	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	A'g 2
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	17	17	17	A'g 2
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 30
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	22	21¾	22	A'g 1
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 30
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
32⅝	23	Cons Edison (2)	4	29¼	29	29	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 2
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 2
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	3	7½	7	7½	Jul 31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅛	3	3	Jul 31
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 2
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	7	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 30
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	6	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116⅝	116	116½	Jul 30
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
4¾	2	Cont Motors	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	A'g 1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	8	18¼	18	18¼	A'g 1
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	49¾	49¾	49¾	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	174	174	174	A'g 1
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	A'g 1
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co

Commerce and Finance

Federal Scheme to Ease Costs to Industry of Defense Expansion

Business and Industry

Auto Industry Outlook Good Rest of Year

DETROIT (AP)—Noting that the car and truck production schedules of Chevrolet and Ford have been virtually cleaned up, Ward's Automotive Reports in its current issue says that "to all intents and purposes, the 1940 model season is just about at an end, with minimum production for the calendar year immediately ahead."

Of the outlook for the remainder of the year the trade publication says:

"Anticipations for the period between now and the end of the year may be considered as quite bright. There are several reasons for this.

Rise in Employment

"Dominant among them is the improvement in employment. Statistics show that "re-employing is increasing in industrial centers, not only because of the armament program but also out of a general acceleration of the business tempo. Machine tool centers are busy; steel production gives indication of holding above 80 per cent of capacity into the winter; retail trade anticipates a minimum per cent advance this fall. This all improves the purchasing power.

"Added to this fact is the obvious development that prices may be expected to go up—always a stimulating factor. Much automobile buying now going on is predicated on this anticipation; so is some buying in other lines.

"As regards the automobile industry specifically, there is yet another factor pointing to good manufacturing activity between now and the end of the year—and quite possibly beyond. That is the fact that manufacturers will produce to develop inventories against any possibility of order priority that might interfere with normal operations.

Faster Assemblies

"Sales at retail, of course, will have an indubitable effect on production, but assemblies may be expected to proceed at a faster rate than would be the case if the shadow of war were not always present."

The survey says that current indications at many points disclose a mounting used car price situation, particularly in the case of higher priced models, and adds that rapid disposal of cars at certain points "raises the interesting possibility that somewhat of a used car shortage may develop in local situations by the end of the summer."

U. S. Starts Record Spending Year With Half Billion Deficit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed that it had started off the biggest peace-time spending year in history with a deficit of nearly a half billion dollars.

In July, the first month of a fiscal year in which national defense expenditures alone are expected to be several billion dollars, the Treasury spent $830,598,844 and took in $331,220,815—a deficit of $499,378,029.

In the same month last year both expenditures and receipts were slightly lower, and the deficit was $499,479,186. In July 1939, however, the Treasury had to make some extraordinary bookkeeping charges which did not appear this year.

For the first time, the Treasury revenue figure excluded social security taxes going into the Old Age Reserve Fund. If these taxes had been added in as formerly, revenue would have been larger and the deficit smaller by $35,842,-715. Deduction of these taxes, however, did not affect comparisons with July, 1939, because no additions were made to the reserve fund in that month.

New defense taxes, although generally effective July 1, also did not enter materially into July receipts, but are expected to start showing up in August.

Meanwhile, the Federal debt, the limit of which was raised from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000 to enable financing of defense expenditures, reached a new record high of $43,770,544,600. This was an increase of $803,013,562 in one month, due mostly to the sale of $650,000,000 worth of long term bonds to replenish Treasury cash. No new financing on a large scale is expected soon because the borrowing last month gave the Treasury a cash working balance of $1,-526,836,570.

Power Production Highest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power consumption in the week ended July 27 rose to the highest levels since the week ended Dec. 23, 1939, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output was 2,600,723,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 3 per cent over the preceding week's 2,524,-084,000 and 11.1 per cent ahead of the 1939 comparative of 2,341,822,-000.

Unusually high industrial activity for this season and more intensive use of various domestic appliances because of the heat wave were cited in utility circles as factors in the rise.

Percentage gains by principal geographic regions compared with 1939 were: New England 2.7, Middle Atlantic 8.9, Central industrial 17.6, West Central 11.7, Southern states 8.6, Rocky Mountain 18.4, Pacific Coast 3.2.

Nation Seen Unaware of Time Needed for Adequate Defense

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In view of the increasing importance of the defense program in the news, and the current delay in the program due to the Administration's apparent unwillingness to protect manufacturers against loss on new plant, some background information about the program may be timely.

The unimportant things should be cleared away first. They include the totals of the billion-dollar talk which has so far made up most of the program on paper. To date this fiscal year the actual defense outlays for army and navy have run only about $50,000,000 beyond last year, which if projected would mean $600,000,000 a year larger. Of course these increases will begin to blossom forth and mount in almost geometric ratio as soon as politics can be pushed out of the way but it will take months and years before the money can be spent, and as the country is now mooded, "money is no consideration."

That 50,000 Airplane Figure

Maybe the international situation will change and the program be speeded or slowed as the country's mood changes; maybe costs will prove higher, due to the need for even more complicated machinery, or they may come out lower due to the economies of mass production in such things as airplanes, tanks, etc. If there were any definite way in which costs could be anticipated so far in advance, there wouldn't be so much controversy over the relative merits of cost-plus-ten-per-cent versus cost plus fixed fee, and so on.

A second spectacular fact which will have to be unlearned by the country is the alleged need for 50,-000 airplanes and for a manufacturing capacity of 50,000 a year. This figure is as fantastic as the figure of 3,000 fighting planes a month for Britain, presumably issued in London to keep the British public from worrying lest the American defense program endanger the shipment of planes to Britain.

Figures on German airplane equipment range from 12,000 to 40,000, with perhaps 30,000 a good guess—nobody knows the facts. Not one of these could reach anywhere nearer the United States than the eastern shoulder of Brazil.

The more realistic Army and Navy have indicated they would be contented with some 30,000 planes between them. If American industry gears up to turn out 50,-000 planes for the United States and 36,000 planes for Britain per year, by the time the production lines are ready the models will be obsolescent and we shall have suffered somewhat the same trouble as the British did when they set up government-owned "shadow plants" all tooled up to turn out 1938 and 1939 models.

The cost will be excessive and reminiscent of the billions spent here during the World War to get the Liberty motor in production, too late for American-made airplanes to be used in the war at all. Lastly it would be almost impossible to train pilots fast enough to man such swarms of planes, just as the Germans are reported able to turn out planes faster than they can replace their current pilot losses.

The first question of real importance is not money, nor mighty airplane fleets, but how long it will take to provide what the fighting services themselves say they actually need.

Preparing Takes Long Time

These figures are alarming. It takes two years to finish a destroyer, and two years to get a battleship off the ways and at least two more in the present state of the art to get her ready for trial run. It is said that it will take Packard nine months to tool up to produce those much talked of 9,000 Rolls Royce Merlin airplane engines. Mr. Knudsen says it will take about two years to get the airplane industry up to a capacity of 25,000 planes a year. The Army hasn't built a coast guard 16-inch gun for years and it will take about 2½ years to build one complete with carriage.

Chairman Robertson of Westinghouse says it will take his company six to 24 months to get ready to produce shells in large quantities, 12 to 15 months for fuse timers, four months to two years for gun mounts and accessories, and eight to 12 months for generators and motors for aircraft auxiliary power. This is just to get ready. Height-finders for anti-aircraft guns are now on order for delivery in April, 1943.

Next question is the amount of new plant construction which will be required—and how it is to be constructed. Here requirements vary; for some needs, such as powder-making and the manufacture of naval armor-plate there is practically no plant in the country, and a considerable part of the labor know-how has been dissipated. For others, like the building of planes and engines, there is considerable capacity but wholly insufficient for a rapid program.

Some increase in production is possible with existing plant—for example some airplane plants, for lack of orders, are actually now standing idle, though others are working on two shifts. Output of military airplanes is expected to step up sharply in the fall, as foreign orders and anticipated American orders have led many manufacturers to expand their plants in recent months, building the new plants in California right round the old ones, though in the East it is probable that new construction will not be built on seaboard but inland, like the contemplated plant in Ohio.

Converting Peace-time Plants

Some machines, like tanks, may be built by the conversion of peace-time plants such as railroad equipment shops. The capacity of American shipbuilding ways has just about been reached and new ones will have to be built and new shifts added on the present ones. The Army has laid out a $1,000,000,000 program of required plant expansion for industry, including $300,-000,000 for airplane plants and $60,000,000 for engine plants. But the figure keeps changing and it has recently been estimated that some $2,000,000,000 will have to be spent for new plant. In fact the Army is now said to be planning to spend $500,000,000 itself in plants to be owned by the government. Probably in most cases they will be built, like the projected du Pont powder plant, under private direction and then privately operated on lease by companies with the knowledge of how to do the job.

It may turn out shortly that the real bottle-neck in the whole program is to find the men to operate the new armaments. Judging by available figures, the airplane industry will be able to turn out planes faster than the army and navy training schools can turn out pilots, navigators, gunners, and ground mechanics. The acute need for skilled men in the actual services will require revolutionary changes in army training, away from the old "spit-and-polish" training and infantry drill manual and toward the knowledge of gunnery, ballistics, map-reading, sidereal navigation, radio operation, machinery repair, etc.

Inland Steel Net $1.76 on Common

CHICAGO (AP)—The Inland Steel Company reported a consolidated net income for the quarter ended June 30 of $2,873,655, equivalent to $1.76 per share on capital stock.

This compared with $3,059,844, or $1.88 per share for the preceding quarter, and $1,760,459, or $1.08 for the second quarter a year ago.

Operations during the second quarter were at the rate of 81.1 per cent as compared with 62.9 per cent for the same qaurter in 1939.

NBC Official

Frank E. Mullen

Named Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Co. He succeeds Niles Trammell who has been elected President to succeed Major Lenox R. Lohr. Mr. Mullen was Vice-President in Charge of Advertising and Publicity of the Radio Corp. of America, parent company of NBC.

Reserve Bank Says Demand for Credit Showing Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—Indications of expansion in demand for bank credit, partly as result of the U. S. defense program, were noted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly survey.

"The expansion has taken the form partly of increased business borrowing and more largely increased Government borrowing," the bank's review said.

"During the four weeks ended on July 24, the total of commercial industrial and agricultural loans outstanding through the weekly reporting banks rose by a net amount of $63,000,000, having reached on July 17 a new high since the outbreak of the war."

The increase in commercial loans, the Reserve bank said, was believed to have resulted partly from extension of intermediate term loans for repayment of outstanding security issues.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

This week I write from the southwest of England. Away from London, economic problems become personal and no longer subjects for Whitehall administration. Discussion of each man's personal economic difficulties caused by the war is leading to a much keener interest in and criticism of peace-time economy.

One of the chief industries of the south coast of England, from east to west, is the housing, feeding and entertaining of holiday makers. That industry has ceased to exist. In a general, national, or Whitehall view, which obviously and rightly must be decisive, holiday making is unnecessary for war effort, and more particularly, the south coast must be kept free for defense. But even though se sees the need for preventing holiday makers from traveling, the landlady, lodging house keeper, hotel keeper, is suddenly deprived of income.

Municipalities in these areas find expenses increased rather than decreased, but how are owners of empty hotels to pay existing rates and taxes, let alone increased rates. The government has advised that municipalities should exhaust all their normal means of getting increased revenue, and should borrow as much as they can, before the central authority will give assistance.

Many Areas Affected

Some of the areas worst affected by the end of the holiday trade are those, such as the Isle of Wight, on which most money has been spent in recent years to develop the means of transporting and housing and entertaining tourists.

One of the principal agents in this development has been the Southern Railway, which has electrified large parts of its system. It, however, like all other railways, has a protected position; other traffic has grown, and it is protected by government guarantee under wartime arrangements. The individual hotel keeper, restaurant keeper and concession holder has no such guarantee.

There are of course some advantages. The ever present army, navy and air force men have some money to spend. Some hotels, which in peacetime catered for commercial travelers, were busy during the week and slack at week ends, are now busiests at week ends. Civilians in the building and public works industries are working hard on works of public importance.

The government has made plans to decentralize administration and enable the country to operate in sections if that proves necessary. The banking system has built up regional reserves. There is provision for special courts in emergency. There are regional commissioners who will if need be take over full government powers of administration.

Nearer to Total War

This is clearly becoming more and more a total war; total in the sense that no person and no activity is left outside the national effort. It still has a long way to go, but the urgency of events is compelling the progress. The budget must provide for vastly increased revenue, and that can hardly be done without a fundamental recasting of the economic system.

When such heavy demands are to be made upon individuals, calculation of taxes must begin to be related to the minimum needed for each individual, considering all his circumstances, to continue life.

In fact, when war becomes as total as this one promises to be, you have not made your maximum effort until you have reduced each individual consumption to the minimum safe for health, and have diverted his producing energies to things necessary for war.

In fact, the compulsion of war drives toward a ticket system of providing the population with its needs, rather than the individualistic system of incomes.

Two Big Obstacles

Demands driving in the same direction arise from the anomalies of fighting men and civilians working both on war work and maybe side by side, the one given army pay, the other peacetime trade union pay. You may have soldiers, getting 2/- a day, working alongside civilians who are paid 1/6d. an hour, yet demand 10/- a day extra for danger money.

The two chief obstacles to rapid development of the war along the lines indicated by these experiences are the reluctance of professional military men to make use of amateurs, and the reluctance of trade unionists to accept anything that indicates industrial conscription.

The military are constantly being urged to plan for what, after the precedent set by Gambetta is called a people's war; but they are as reluctant now as they were in the '70s to make use of such new instruments.

And the trade unionists object to industrial conscription as a device of the capitalistic employer to cheapen his costs and increase his profits at the expense of labor. It is of course a necessary feature of industrial conscription that it would embrace capital as well as labor.

Economy Questioned

I have found that discussion of these problems by the people who have been personally affected has led to sometimes quite severe questioning of our peacetime economy. Even among fighting soldiers and officers economic and social questions have been thrust to the fore. And it is a frequently heard comment that there must be drastic changes after this war and that we cannot possibly return to the situation as it existed in peace.

But just what changes are desired is far less clearly stated. The one group with a panacea is the Social Credit group, and they certainly will gain followers if those with other plans do not develop them and bring them before the public in as skillful a manner as Major Douglas.

Plan to Foster Plant Building To Aid Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plan to encourage industry to expand plants for defense purposes has been tentatively approved by the House tax subcommittee. It would enable holders of national defense contracts and subcontracts to deduct the cost of the expansions from taxable earnings over a five-year period, at the rate of 20 per cent a year.

Chairman Cooper (D), Tennessee, said the decision was unanimous, as was a companion decision to recommend that the full ways and means committee incorporate this plan, plus an excess profits tax and a suspension of the Vinson-Trammell Act's curbs on profits arising from the manufacture of military planes and warships into a single piece of legislation.

The Vinson-Trammell Act's limits on profits are: 8 per cent on contracts let by competitive bidding and 7 per cent on negotiated contracts.

The 20 per cent annual deduction of expansion costs would be permitted with regard to new plants, expansions and new equipment complete after July 10, 1940.

Two Tax Plans

Members of the subcommittee, meanwhile, had before them at least two plans for an excess profits tax.

One, proposed by Treasury tax experts, would give corporations a flat $5,000 exemption in figuring the tax, plus a nontaxable credit determined by applying average earnings over a base period—1936 and 1939, inclusive—to currently invested capital.

Under this application a corporation would be allowed a credit amounting to not less than 6 per cent of the first $500,000 of invested capital, plus 4 per cent of the remainder of invested capital. The maximum credit would be 10 per cent of invested capital.

New corporations would be allowed a credit of 10 per cent of the first $500,000 of invested capital and 8 per cent of the remainer.

As an example of the way this credit system would work, take a concern with $1,000,000 currently invested which has earned $80,000, or 8 per cent annually, on an average over the four-year, base period.

Since its average earnings are more than 6 per cent and less than 10 per cent, it would be allowed a credit equal to its average earnings—$80,000—plus the $5,000 flat exemption or a total of $85,000. If its average earnings had been $40,000, or 4 per cent of invested capital, its credit would amount to 6 per cent of the first $500,000 of invested capital, or $30,000; plus 4 per cent of the remainder, or $20,000; plus the $5,000 flat exemption.

The rates of taxation would start at 25 per cent on income up to 15 per cent of invested capital, minus the credit. A 40 per cent rate would be levied on income between 15 and 30 per cent of invested capital and 50 per cent on that above 30 per cent.

In defining invested capital, the Treasury plan would count borrowed capital as invested capital, provided the concern's total of all capital did not exceed $100,000.

Counter Plan

If the total of the concern's equity capital (common and preferred stock, surplus and undivided profit) and its borrowed capital exceeded $100,000, but was less than $1,000,000, it could count 66 2-3 per cent of the amount borrowed as invested capital.

A counter plan proposed by the joint congressional committee on internal revenue taxation would levy a 40 per cent tax on taxable excess profits and would offer concerns organized prior to Jan. 1, 1940, two alternatives as to figuring their deductions:

1. A specific exemption of $5,000 plus the average net income for the base period increased by 8 per cent of the new capital paid in after such base period, but prior to the close of the taxable year.

2. A specific exemption of $5000 plus 5 per cent of the first $500,-000 of invested capital, 4 per cent of the next $500,000 of invested capital, 3 per cent of the next $1,-000,000 of invested capital and 2 per cent of the capital invested over $2,000,000.

Corporations organized after Jan. 1, 1940, would be allowed a flat $5,000 plus 8 per cent of the invested capital as of the taxable year.

Engineering Awards Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Defense construction contracts continued to boost engineering awards this week, raising total contracts for the year to date above the corresponding period a year ago for the first time, Engineering News-Record reported.

The current week's awards, $89,-602,000, were the fourth highest of the year, topping the previous week by 71 per cent and the same week last year by 89 per cent.

An increase in public construction accounted for most of the gain. Public awards were 90 per cent higher than the previous week and 149 per cent greater than a year ago. Private contracts were 13 per cent larger than the week before but 17 per cent smaller than last year.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	This week	Year ago
Private	$14,388,000	$17,308,000
State & municipal	45,778,000	27,866,000
Federal	29,436,000	2,304,000
Total	89,602,000	47,478,000

Service Says U. S. Gold Stock Will Not Become Worthless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—German threats to leave us sitting high and dry on a mound of worthless gold should be taken with a grain of salt, observes the Standard Statistics Company in a current survey of the gold problem. In the first place, it is a common role for the have-nots to disparage the wealth of the haves. Secondly, there is more than a modicum of suspicion that the Axis plans for the future are really along more orthodox lines than recent pronouncements would indicate.

The question of how soon Europe returns to the practice of settling international balances with gold depends primarily on how much gold it has when the war ends. Authoritative Italian and German circles this week outlined a new order for the future of Europe in which gold would have no part.

Labor vs. Gold Currency

This is nothing new, of course, since the Axis powers long have maintained that gold has lost its position as an international medium of exchange. Time and again, during recent years, the Germans have espoused a plan for the establishment of a unit of international currency based on labor, rather than gold.

This so-called labor currency, however, may be regarded more as a catch-phrase than anything else. It is merely a way of saying that an unsecured currency of arbitrary value will be set up. The present Reichsmark is fiat money; and without gold, the Germans have no other course but to select some concept of currency backing which will have popular appeal. The term "labor" meets that requirement.

The Germans would prefer to have a gold currency if that were possible. So if they are able to acquire sufficient gold through their conquests, we will hear no more of their labor currency.

Serious-minded students of gold advanced the idea that the United States must make plans for redistributing its great gold hoard if any semblance of order is to be re-established in the world. Their contention is that, without gold movements, there can be no free trade among nations. And without a free interchange of goods, there can be no peace.

Granted that the argument is valid, the fact remains that there is no simple way by which we might distribute our gold. There is a general misconception that the Government owns outright $20,-000,000,000 of the metal, most of which is stored below ground where it does little or no good. The store of gold is often likened to the Government's holdings of wheat, cotton, and other farm products, which could be destroyed or sent abroad without any pinch to the domestic consumer.

Gold Actually at Work

This conception of gold is quite erroneous. While much of it lies beneath Fort Knox and the remainder is deposited for the most part in federal mints, the fact is that this gold is actually at work. It is not a claim-free commodity owned by the United States Government.

Who owns the gold? The situation is as follows: The total stock of gold in the United States (outside of that earmarked for foreign governments and foreign central banks) is $20,240,700,000. Of this amount, $18,000,000,000 is "owing" to the Federal Reserve Banks in the form of gold certificates.

Prior to January, 1934, the Federal Reserve banks actually had physical possession of the metal, but in that month, pursuant to law, they turned the gold over to the Treasury, receiving in return an equivalent value in gold certificates—$3,600,000,000.

The increase in the reserve bank holdings of gold certificates since that time is primarily the result of Treasury gold acquisition. The Treasury paid for the gold by drawing on its balances with the reserve banks, then replenished its balances by giving the reserve banks an equal sum in gold certificates.

In short, $18,000,000,000 (or 90%) of our great gold hoard is now held in trust for the Federal Reserve banks. And the reserve banks, in turn, owe $15,400,000,000 to commercial banks, the Treasury, foreign banks, and other depositors, plus $5.200.000.000 Federal Reserve notes in circulation and $750,000,000 deferred items.

Obviously, the gold held for the Federal Reserve banks cannot be shipped abroad unless these banks receive something of equal value.

Solution Not Simple

Of the remaining $2,200,000,000 of gold in this country, $1,800,-000,000 is set aside in the Exchange Stabilization Fund, where it is practically inactive. This sum represents part of the profit made when the gold dollar was devalued in January, 1934, and has been set up in the special account as a sort of nest egg. Its ultimate disposition has not yet been decided, but the general expectation is that it will some day be used to retire an equivalent sum of federal debt. The rest of the gold supply—$400,-000,000—is in the form of a special reserve against Government notes and in the Treasury's general fund.

It will be seen then, that of the $20,200,000,000 gold stock in this country, only $2,000,000,000 is unobligated. In face of this situation, it is clear that suggestions of gold redistribution are not so simple as they sound.

Suppose that we do not distribute our gold—that we continue to sit with about 70 per cent of the world supply. Will the rest of the world abandon the metal, leaving us with a commodity of little or no value? According to some authorities and the Axis powers, this will be our unhappy fate.

A point often overlooked, however, is that the gold value of the American dollar is set by law. True, the President has the power until June 30, 1941, to alter the gold content of the dollar within certain prescribed limits, but after he has made such revision, the new value he sets becomes the statutory value until another change is made. This power, moreover, has been used only once, and that was more than six years ago.

We Decide Its Value

In other words, nothing that foreigners may do can make gold valueless for internal purposes. It is for us to decide what the gold value of our currency is to be, and as long as we wish it to remain at $35 an ounce (or, expressed another way, that the dollar is one thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold), it will stay that way.

Gold, however, would certainly be a less satisfactory holding in the event that it should become unacceptable in the rest of the world. Silver has never been a universal money (except as subsidiary coinage) because it lacks that quality of ready acceptability and stability of value throughout the world.

But if any one believes that gold will become valueless, even outside of this country, his understanding of human nature is not very penetrating. We measure the economic value of a commodity by the currency, or goods, or other things which may be secured in exchange for it.

Gold for centuries has always been readily exchangeable for other commodities in all parts of the civilized, and most of the uncivilized, globe. It is, in fact, the sole commodity with this attribute. No law or decree of mere man is going to alter that willingness to accept gold.

The time may come when gold will lose its lure, but that time is certainly not within the foreseeable future. Nazi threats to the contrary, human nature cannot be changed in a day. The theory that gold can be made worthless in international trade is untenable in the face of basic facts.

Radio Corp. Net For Six Months Totals $3,728,621

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Radio Corp. of America and subsidiaries reports for the first six months of this year a net income of $3,728,621 after all operating expenses, taxes, interest, depreciation and other charges.

The net was equal, after full preferred dividend requirements, to 15 cents each on the corporation's 13,881,016 shares of common stock outstanding. It compares with a net of $2,172,201, or 4 cents a common share, in the first half of 1939.

Gross operating income for the six months aggregated $56,559,-704, compared with $48,041,640 last year, an increase of $8,518,064. Other income in the period, including interest and dividends from investments amounted to $294,477, against $248,471 the year before.

Operating expenses, including cost of goods sold, rose to $50,154,-198 from $43,530,175 in the six months ended June 30, 1939. The sum of $1,588,437 was set aside for depreciation, compared with $1,782,833 last year. Provision for Federal income taxes amounted to $1,036,500, against $442,100.

In the second quarter of this year the corporation had a net income of $1,415,728. This was equal, after allowing for preferred dividend charges, to 4½ cents a common share, compared with a net of $724,091, or $81,197 short of preferred dividend requirements, in the June quarter of 1939. Gross operating income for the quarter amounted to $28,391,917, against $23,170,664 for the corresponding three months of 1939. Operating expenses for the quarter aggregated $25,648,076, against $21,351,499 last year. Depreciation reserves were $797,349, against $891,433.

Bank Clearings Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended July 31 were sharply down from the previous period and the corresponding week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total for 23 leading cities was $4,745,932,000, a decrease of 14.2 per cent from the $5,529,348,-000 for the 1939 week, and $621,-576,000 under the preceding week.

"The shrinkage as compared with a year ago," said the credit agency, "may be partly explained by the fact that first-of-the-month settlements were included in last year's total, but did not figure in the current week's transactions."

New York clearances for the week were $2,665,143,000, a drop of 21 per cent from last year's $3,-377,500,000. Turnover for the 22 outside cities was $2,080,789,000, compared with $2,151,848,000 last year, a decrease of 3.3 per cent.

Except for a decline of 15.9 per cent at Philadelphia and a rise of 27.4 per cent for Portland, Ore., gains or losses at outside centers as compared with a year ago were generally small and almost equally divided as to number.

Chicago transactions totaled $273,600,000, against $288,300,000 last year.

Retail Sales Up 5 to 7 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The long stretch of hot weather tended to wilt shoppers' interest and the week's retail trade failed to hold its recent margin of gain over last year, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly survey.

"On the basis of reports received from representative cities," asserted the review, "the total volume of retail trade this week was estimated 5 to 7 per cent above a year ago.

"Almost all regions had a narrower margin of gain than in the preceding week, when the average for the country was between 6 and 12 per cent; a few cities showed a drop compared with last year but these failed to make any regional comparison unfavorable.

"Percentage increases over a year ago were as follows: New England 3 to 5, East and Middle West 6 to 10, South 4 to 11, Southwest 2 to 7, Northwest 3 to 8, Pacific Coast 1 to 2.

"Unfavorable weather conditions caused the deferment of some buyer trips to central markets and, except in a few cities staging market events, new fall business was smaller than a week ago.

"Buyer sentiment indicates a healthy stock condition for most retailers, the spurt in sales during the past few weeks having enabled them to finish the season with low inventories despite the spottiness of the beginning of the summer period."

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of July 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended July 27 due to lower prices for farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This, continues the report, represents the second consecutive weekly decrease of 0.4 per cent in the general index caused by weakening prices for farm products and foods. Although the all-commodity index dropped to 77.3 per cent of the 1926 average, it is above the low point of the year recorded late in June.

In addition to decreases of nearly 2 per cent for farm products and over 1 per cent for foods, hides and leather products fell 0.9 per cent and textile products, building materials, and chemicals and allied products declined 0.1 per cent. Sharp advances in prices for cattle feed and crude rubber caused the miscellaneous commodities group index to rise 0.5 per cent. The indexes for fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Principally because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, cocoa beans, hides, skins, and scrap steel, the raw materials group index dropped 1.1 per cent.

Commodity Groups	July 27 1940	July 20 1940	July 29 1940	% changes to July 27, 1940 from July 29 1939
All Commodities	77.3	77.6	—0.4	+3.3
Farm products	66.0	67.3	—1.9	+7.5
Foods	69.6	70.4	—1.1	+4.3
Hides & leather prod	99.0	99.9	—0.9	+5.7
Textile products	71.8	71.9	—0.1	+6.4
Fuel & light mtls	71.8	71.8	0	—2.0
Metals & met prod	94.9	94.9	0	+1.6
Building materials	92.7	92.8	—0.1	+3.7
Chem & allied prod	76.8	76.9	—0.1	1/
H'furnishing goods	90.0	90.0	0	+3.4
Miscel commodities	77.7	77.3	+0.5	+6.6
Raw materials	70.0	70.8	—1.1	+4.6
Semimfg articles	77.5	77.8	—0.4	+4.0
Mfg commodities	81.0	81.0	—0.1	+2.4
All com other than farm products	79.8	79.9	—0.1	+2.6
All com other than farm prod & foods	82.4	82.4	0	+2.8

1/ No comparable data.

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Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

More Concerns Show Increase In Earnings

Earnings reports of corporations throughout the United States continue in general to show substantial gains over a year ago. While a number of companies report less favorable income positions, the majority reveal improvement. The following is a list of firms whose eranings statements have been reported recently by The Associated Press:

Dow Chemical Company reported consolidated net earnings of the company and subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended May 31, of $7,159,167.12, after deductions for depreciation, Federal income taxes and preferred stock requirements equal to $6.65 a common share. This compares with net income of $4,178,485.17 or $3.95 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reported for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $36,840,007, equal to $2.23 a share on the common stock, compared with $34,939,918, or $2.08 a share in the previous 12 months.

United States Gypsum Company reported a consolidated income for the six months ended June 30 of $3,536,458, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.73 a share on common stock. This compared with $3,117,857, or after preferred dividend requirements, $2.38 a share, a year ago.

United Gas Improvement Company and subsidiaries reported net earnings after deductions applicable to common stock of $12,554,451 for the six months ended June 30, equal to 54 cents per share for a like period ended June 30, 1939.

General Mills, Inc., reported for the fiscal year ended May 31 net profit of $5,639,274, equal to $6.61 a share on the common stock. This compared with $6,451,226, or $7.69 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Otis Steel Co. reported a second quarter net loss of $196,629 after all charges. This compares with a loss of $431,766 for 1939's second quarter.

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines reported a net income of $122,496 for the first six months of 1940 as compared to net income of $4,836 in the same period of 1939.

International Silver Company and its wholly owned Canadian subsidiary reported earnings of $230,190 for the first six months of this year, $12,795 less than for the first half of 1939.

Standard Brands, Inc., reported for the June quarter net profit of $2,424,007, equal to 17 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $1,792,263, or 12 cents, in the comparable quarter last year. For the six months to June 30 net profit of $4,766,004 was equal to 34 cents a common share, against $3,559,373, or 24 cents a year ago.

Electric Bond & Share Co. reported for the 12 months ended June 30 net income of $9,362,830, equal to 17 cent as common share, against $9,669,954, or 24 cents in the like 1939 quarter. For the June quarter net income was $2,172,365, equal to one cent on the common against $2,680,200, or 11 cents in the second 1939 period.

Continental Baking Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 26 weeks ended June 29 of $1,324,900, equal to $3.30 a share on 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. This compared with $1,823,805, equal after preferred dividends to 75 cents a share on class "A" common in the comparable 1939 period.

Bon Ami Co. and subsidiaries earned net profit of $681,726 in the six months ended June 30, equal after participating provisions to $3.28 on class "A" stock and $1.85 on "B." This compared with $717,284, or $3.47 on "A" and $1.94 on "B" in the first half last year.

Doehler Die Casting Co. showed net profit in the first half year of $593,934, or $2.12 a share, against $263,128, or 94 cents a share, in the similar 1939 period.

Stone & Webster Inc., engineering and management concern, and subsidiaries reported June quarter net income of $164,761, or 8 cents a share, compared with $230,597, or 10 cents a share, in the like 1939 quarter.

West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp. and subsidiaries reported an operating loss of $5,924 for the June quarter after charges and depreciation, against a loss of $158,551 in the 1939 June quarter.

Beech-Nut Packing Co. earned net profit of $1,827,075 in the six months ended June 30, equal to $3.34 a common share after preferred dividend requirements, compared with $1,322,499, or $2.50 on common, in the first half of 1939.

Skelly Oil Co. reported for the June quarter net profit of $771,680, equal to 74 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $517,838, or 42 cents in the June quarter last year.

Crown Cork & Seal Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,318,188, equal to $2.06 a share on the common, compared with $795,895, or $1.05 a share in the comparable 1939 period.

St. Joseph Lead Co. reported for the first six months net profit of $2,576,820, equal to $1.32 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,415,028, or 72 cents in the first half of 1939.

Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. reported for 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $1,180,665, equal to $1.30 a share on the common, compared with $1,374,219, or $1.55 a share in the preceding 12 months.

Dresser Mfg. Co., manufacturers of gas engines and pipe line equipment, reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $733,638, equal to $2.44 a share on the common stock, compared with $81,383, or 26 cents a share in the like 1939 period.

Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., had a loss of $463,344 in the nine months ended June 30, against a loss of $1,147,675 in the comparable 1939 period.

New Jersey Zinc Co. reported for the first six months net profit of $3,318,268, equal to $1.69 a share, compared with $2,047,648, or $1.04 a share, in the like 1939 period.

Engineers Public Service Co. reported for 12 months to June 30 net income of $5,654,366, equal to $1.76 a share, compared with $4,795,566, or $1.30, in the preceding 12 months.

North American Aviation, Inc., reported for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $1,846,979, or 54 cents a common share, compared with $1,425,730, or 42 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

McCrory Stores Corp. reported net income for the 12 months ended June 30 of $2,342,381, or $2.06 a common share, compared with $1,957,662, or $1.67 a share, in the preceding year.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. reported net loss of $3,128,527 for the 12 months to June 30, compared with net loss of $6,348,645 in the preceding 12 months.

Safeway Stores, Inc., net profit for the first six months of this year was $2,382,943, or $2.35 a common share, compared with 2,855,402, or $2.96 a share, in the first half of 1939.

Postal Telegraph, Inc., reported net loss of $1,397,180 for the six months ended June 30. The company took over the land lines of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp. when the latter was reorganized recently.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. reported net profit for the first six months of $5,904,865, or 75 cents a common share, compared with $1,206,410, or 19 cents a share, in the like 1939 period. The June quarter earnings were $1,562,146, or 25 cents a common share, compared with $534,729, or 8 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1939.

Reynolds Metals Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries reported net earnings for the six months ended June 29 of $1,601,534, or $1.43 a common share, compared with $488,704, or 34 cents a share, in the six months ended July 1, 1939. The net profit for the June quarter was $929,868, or 84 cents a common share compared with $294,771, or 22 cents a share, for the comparable 1939 period.

Climax Molybdenum Co. reported net profit for the June quarter of $1,747,510, or 69 cents a share, compared with $1,311,690, or 52 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Blaw-Knox Co. reported consolidated net profit for the first six months of $602,717, or 45 cents a share, compared with $211,086, or 16 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Savage Arms Corp. and subsidiary reported net profit for the June quarter of $202,789, or $1.21 a common share, compared with $118,061, or 70 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

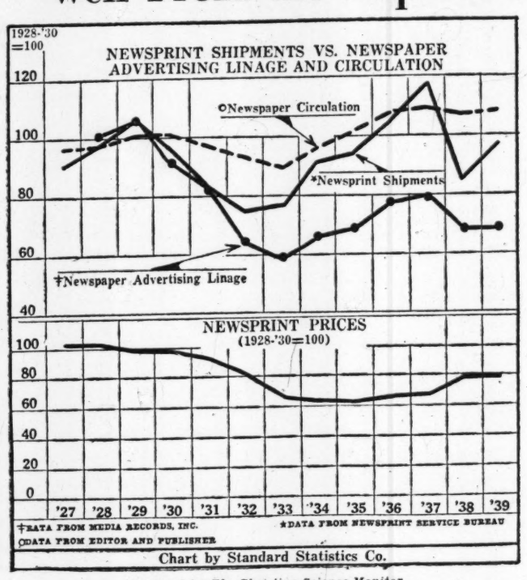
Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp. reported net profit for the first six months of $728,165, or $2.07 a share, compared with $299,613, or 85 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

National Supply Co. and subsidiaries, for the six months ended June 30, reported consolidated net profit of $912,831 after charges, compared with net loss of $547,370 in the like 1939 period.

Marchant Calculating Machine

OAKLAND, Calif.—According to Edgar B. Jessup, President, the Marchant Calculating Machine Company of Oakland, California, for the six months ended June 30, 1940, reports net profit of $407,767 after all charges, equal to $1.79 a share on the 226,642 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with a net profit of $361,451, equal to $1.56 a share on the common for the corresponding period a year ago. The 1939 figures were after a deduction of $8,714 for dividends on the preferred stock which was retired in its entirety on June 30, 1939, from cash surplus. The company has no funded debt or notes payable.

Newsprint Shipments Recover Well From the Depression



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Newsprint shipments have enjoyed a good recovery from the depression lows of 1932 and 1933, and along with newspaper circulations have exceeded the pre-depression peaks. As may be noted on the accompanying chart, this recovery in newsprint demand was in the face of lagging advertising linage.

Canada Sells 100,000,000 Bushels of Wheat to England

OTTAWA (AP)—Announcement of purchase of 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat by the British Food Ministry—the largest recorded transaction in wheat history—was made here and in London.

Trade Minister Mackinnon said the price was "considerably above the market level."

The agreement, covering the cereal year—July, 1940, to 1941—was reached directly between the Canadian Wheat Board and the British Cereal Authority.

It was the second deal made in that way, the first being the sale of 50,000,000 bushels to the United Kingdom announced last June 1. Other British purchases since the war started have been made through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

CHICAGO (AP)—Announcement of an agreement under which the British Food Ministry will buy 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat during the cereal year ending July, 1941, had little or no effect on the wheat market here.

Grain men who pointed out that Great Britain requisitioned much of the Canadian wheat crop during the World War said there was nothing surprising in the contemplated purchases. Large quantities of Canadian wheat have been contracted for on previous occasions since the war began last September. The business, they said, apparently is of a purely inter-governmental nature inasmuch as the Canadian Wheat Board controls large quantities of the Dominion's crop as a result of its price guarantee operations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—With sales cut down through the dislocation of war, the surplus of wheat on hand in Canadian elevators at the end of the crop year, July 31, will be about 245,000,000 bushels. Taking into account the Canadian wheat in bins in the United States, the total carryover will be approximately 275,000,000 bushels.

This is the largest surplus on record, the nearest previous figure being that of 1933 when 210,000,000 bushels were stored in Canadian bins, with an additional amount in American warehouses. The new crop of spring wheat from the prairie provinces, on the prospective size of which it is still too early to give any reliable estimate, but which while varying in condition in different sections of the prairies looks like a fairly "normal" harvest, will shortly be flowing into the storage warehouses.

This presents a taxing problem to the government of Canada and even more directly to the 300,000 grain growers of Western Canada. According to the most reliable authority, domestic consumption for food and seeding amounts annually to from 120 to 130,000,000 bushels, or roughly one half the present carryover.

Some Wastage

This domestic consumption includes a small amount of natural wastage, and in addition a certain amount used for livestock feeding which increases as prices decline. Attempts will be made to increase domestic consumption, but this increase can be only a relatively minor factor in the solution of the whole question.

Involved at the same time in the present situation is the technical problem of storage. Canada is well supplied with grain elevators both in the country and at terminals. At the end of 1937 there were 5,856 of these elevators with a total capacity of 421,855,620 bushels. But even with this very substantial accommodation, storage will doubtless have to be provided to some extent at least on farms, and efforts are being made by Western members of parliament to induce the government to formulate a plan for storing some grain on farms and at the same time providing farmers with cash advances on the value of their wheat to tide them over the winter months.

The wheat situation has become more complicated and the outlook darkened as one by one European markets have been closed to export. For the eight months August, 1939, to March, 1940, Canada's wheat sales to European countries amounted to 115,311,114 bushels. Of this 80,238,895 bushels or about 70 per cent were exported to Great Britain. The balance went to 11 or 12 other countries, among the larger purchasers being the Netherlands (9,527,031 bushels), Belgium (6,775,696 bushels) and Norway (6,432,896 bushels).

The proportion shipped to Britain was actually not out of line with ordinary times, as Britain regularly has imported from two thirds to three quarters of Canada's entire wheat export.

Some of the countries of Europe apparently made substantial purchases as war approached their boundaries. In the last few months, however, as one by one the European nations have been overrun and their markets cut off, the percentage of sales to Great Britain has grown rapidly.

Market in Eire

Of other European countries Eire practically alone remains as a market for Canadian wheat. The sale of wheat to Britain is an essential factor in the prosecution of the war. Yet even in the case of Britain the disposition of tonnage made by the British ministry of shipping which has to allocate ships for cargoes most urgently needed, munitions for example, affects exports of wheat. Of the 50,000,000 bushels, the purchase of which was announced in the Dominion house of commons on June 1st, a considerable portion has still to be delivered. Furthermore Britain has increased its own production of grain. It remains however, the vital market.

Factors in the international wheat market are the probable surplus in the winter and spring crops in the United States and the harvests of Australia and Argentina which will be coming into the market after the new year.

Neither of these Southern hemisphere countries, however, have carryovers of any consequence. In European countries, with the exception of Italy, crops are about 25 per cent below normal. It is believed that there can be very little if any export from Danubian countries which shipped an average of 76,000,000 bushels during the past three years.

Inclement weather last winter and poor seeding conditions as well as having so many men under arms lowered crop prospects. Russia has been exporting very little grain. With the difficulties of the war and the demands on any surpluses that may be available by continental belligerent powers, it seems unlikely that Eastern Europe will be a factor in export markets.

Problem Remains

The problem, however, as far as Canada is concerned remains and it is by no means a small one. The export of wheat plays a large part in this country's economy. Under the Wheat Board Act of 1935, the government agency, the wheat board, advanced 87½ cents a bushel basis delivery number one northern wheat at Fort William, with a participation certificate in any additional price received. In 1938 on a falling market, the initial price was reduced to 80 cents.

In 1939 the guarantee was reduced to 70 cents, and the stipulation was added that no one farmer could deliver more than 5,000 bushels at this price. Special payments were made to farmers whose crops were ruined by drought.

This arrangement was in the form of crop insurance. On May 18th of this year prices for futures were pegged on the Winnipeg exchange and cash wheat prices were also pegged on June 26th at slightly over 70 cents, basis delivery Fort William.

These pegged prices refer to the 1939 crop and are in force until December. No decision has as yet been made on the new crop, but all the factors are being weighed, the losses that have been sustained by previous gaurantees to the farmers, the war situation, the probable trend of demand, and the conditions of crops in other exporting countries.

Grain Men Say Livestock Diet May Be Altered

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—With corn only a few cents cheaper than wheat at some markets, double the price of oats and considerably higher than rye, grain trade experts said today that if this unusual price relationship persists the diet of the nation's livestock may be altered this season.

Although there is more corn in the country than ever before at this time of the year, the price encourages marketing rather than feeding of grain not involved in the government loan program. The price of hogs, important consumers of corn, is not high enough in relation to the price of corn to stimulate feeding although this ratio has improved recently with a sharp upturn in hog values. Already this situation has been reflected in reduced production of hogs.

Prices Advance

Near the end of the 1934-36 period of abnormally small corn production, prices rose to well above $1 a bushel and at times were even higher than the value of wheat. In August, 1936, September corn ranged from $1 to $1.19 while wheat was priced from $1.08 to $1.16. On August 30 spot corn sold up to $1.27 compared with $1.16 for the best No. 2 spot wheat and 46 cents for oats.

No. 2 yellow old corn sold up to 65¾ here yesterday while No. 2 hard new wheat was priced at 76¾ and No. 2 white oats at 32. At Kansas City No. 2 white corn sold as high as 71, equal to the price of No. 2 hard wheat. No. 2 yellow corn was priced at 67. Kansas City September corn closed at 60⅛, 9 cents under September wheat.

Grain men said that even though these comparisons were between new wheat and old corn, the price spread was more narrow than normal. Furthermore, there are 60 pounds of wheat per measured bushel compared with 56 pounds of shelled corn.

Corn Tied Up

Market statisticians said the relatively high corn price, attributed largely to the government loan program which has tied up more than 500,000,000 bushels, discourages consumption of corn and encourages use of other feeds, of which there is also an ample supply. If recent private estimates are bourne out, the 1940 corn crop will be the smallest since 1936 but production of oats, barley and hay will be considerably above that of 1939. The nation is expected to have a total wheat supply of around 1,000,000,000 bushels whereas annual domestic requirements for flour only are less than half that amount. The remainder would be available for seed, carryover, livestock feed and export, but exports recently have been at a very low level.

Improved weather conditions depressed corn values this week. Before the opening today corn was ¾-1¾ lower than a week ago but wheat was ½ lower to 1½ higher. Oats were ⅞ off to ¼ up, soybeans 1⅛-1¼ down, and rye 1⅛ lower.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
United Chem pf	75c	.. Sept.	2	Aug. 10
Extra				
Distillers Co. Ltd	1¼%	.. Aug.	31	July 4
Do ADR	1¼%	.. Sept.	7	July 5
Participating				
Westgh El&M pf	12½c	.. Aug.	30	Aug. 13
Resumed				
Applied Arts	10c	.. Sept.	16	Aug. 31
650 S Grand Bldg (Los Angeles)	40c	.. Sept.	1	Aug. 15
Reduced				
Landis Mch	15c	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Interim				
Beattie Gold M	4c	.. Sept.	20	Sept. 9
Irregular				
Peck, St & Wilcox	10c	.. Sept.	25	July 31
Regular				
Am Tobacco	$1.25	Q Sept.	3	Aug. 10
Do B	$1.25	Q Sept.	3	Aug. 10
Apponang Co	15c	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Do pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	3	Aug. 15
Artloom pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	3	Aug. 15
Badger P Mills	50c	.. Aug.	26	Aug. 15
Birmingham Wat Wks. 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	16	Sept 3
Butler Wat 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	16	Sept. 3
Ca Oils Led pf	$2	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Cent Sur&Ins Cp (Kan City, Mo)	40c	Q Aug.	15	July 31
City of New Castle W Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	3	Aug. 12
Colt's Pat F A Mfg Co	50c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 12
Coniaurum Mines	4c	Sep.	25	Sep. 14
Dayton P&L pf	$1.12½	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 20
E St L & Interurb Wat Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	2	Aug. 12
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 12
Gellman Manu Co com ($10)	5c	.. Aug.	15	July 31
Gen Ac Cp 7% cv pf	35c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Do $1.50 Ser pr	37½c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Golden Cycle	50c	.. Sep.	10	Aug. 31
Goodall Sec Corp	$1	Q Aug.	1	July 25
Hunt W Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 12
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 12
Keystone C Fd $4	2c	SA Aug.	15	July 31
Do B 3	66c	SA Aug.	15	July 31
Kresge (SS) Co	30c	Sep.	13	Sep. 3
Lex Wat Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 12
Mohawk C Mills	25c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 2
Motor Wheel	40c	Q Sep.	10	Aug. 16
Muncie WWCo 8% pf	$2	Q Sep.	16	Sep. 3
Nat'l Bank of Auburn (N Y)	$8	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 10
Nat'l Mal&St Cast Pennsylvania State Water Corp. $7 pf.	25c	.. Sep.	7	Aug. 16
	$1.75	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 12
Pepperell Mfg	$3	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 7
Provincial Bk Ca	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Pub Elec Light Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 20
St Joseph Water Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 12
Standard Cap & Seal, pf	40c	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Stand-Coosa-Thatcher Co	37½c	.. Aug.	10	July 31
Standard Wholesale phosphate and Acid Works, Inc	40c	Q Sep.	14	Sep. 5
Sterling Prod	95c	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Sylvania Indus Cp	25c	Q Aug.	21	Aug. 14
Terre Haute Water Wks Cp. 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 20
U S Rubber 8% pf	$2	Q Sep.	27	Sep. 13
Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills Inc	50c	.. Aug.	8	July 31
Van Raalte Co	50c	.. Sep.	1	July 15
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Va Trust Richmond	$1	S Aug.	1	July 20
Warren (Northam) Co $3 pf	75c	.. Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Williams (JB) Co	25c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Do 75c cum pf	25c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Williamsport Water Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 12

Scott Paper Earnings Gain

CHESTER, Penna.—Scott Paper Company, according to Thomas B. McCabe, President, earned net profit in the six month period ended June 29 of $752,806, equal to $1.12 a share on the 667,941 common shares outstanding. This compares with $727,579, or $1.09 per common share for the six months ended July 1, 1939.

Exchange Sales At 22-Year Nadir

By the Associated Press

New York Stock Exchange in July were the smallest for any month since August, 1918, and bond sales were the lowest since February, 1918.

Stock sales of 7,306,720 shares compared with 15,574,625 in June. Bond turnover of $98,166,050, par value, compared with $102,663,000 in June.

Livestock Prices Follow Irregular Trend During Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some of the influence which dominated the livestock markets last week were evident early in the current period, especially unseasonal weather and unstable fresh meat movement.

All species sold off early, but made some recovery later under the influence of almost starvation runs and slightly cooler temperatures.

One of the smallest steer runs in recent history contributed to a 25c higher close on fed steers and yearlings and a sympathetic undertone on all other classes, excepting grass cattle.

Hogs sold lower until mid-week when dwindling receipts turned prices upward to a late top of $6.65, in contrast with $6.40 at the low time.

Good and choice barrows and gilts 180 lbs, up closed steady to 10c lower than late last week, lighter weights off more and sows about steady. Spring lambs followed a comparable trend to close 35-50c lower for the week, late top $8.50.

Strictly grainfed steers and yearlings closed 25c higher than late last week, having more than regained the pre-mid-week downturn. Meanwhile, grass and grassy offerings were without reliable outlet on killer and country account and lost as much as 25-50c in the adjustment of values. The same was true of fed heifers which advanced 25c while grassers sold unevenly.

Despite continued supply abridgment, hogs lost price ground consistently until starvation runs contriubted to minor upturns. Shipping demand as well as packer support continued to reflect unsatisfactory fresh meat trade conditions. With top hogs at $6.65 late, most good 190-240 lb. averages closed at $6.35-$6.60; 240-270 lbs. $6.10-$6.50; 270-330 lbs. $5.50-$6.20 and most good sows $4.50-5.50.

Constantly diminishing sheep house supplies did not avert a general 35-50c decline on native and western springers. Springers made $8.85 Monday, the high time, and closed at $8.50 down. Yearlings sold largely at $7.75 down and very few ewes were good enough to sell above $3.25.

Week's Dealings In Cotton Goods Above Production

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—A one-day buying splurge was instrumental in lifting the week's dealings in key cotton goods to a level well above production for the first time in nearly two months.

Turnover in Worth Street was estimated at three times current production with most of the business emanating from converter-finisher accounts.

Prices hardened with some of the more popular constructions marked up ⅛ cents. A rise in the stock market was believed to have touched off the buying movement Wednesday, although it was generally agreed that converters had been in urgent need of foods for replacement purposes.

About the only interest in the rayon market was noted in acetate blends of spun rayon varieties for dress goods. Business was disappointing, however, and aggregate sales were below the previous week.

Trading in wool piece goods was almost at a complete standstill. Markets were experiencing a seasonal lull. Sampling of tropicals for summer 1941 lines continued, but actual business remained small. Trade attention centered on further Government orders, especially the announcement that the U. S. Army would purchase about 1,300,000 yards of piece goods early in August.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 3

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables	3.69½	3.87¾	8.2397
Switz'rld—franc	.2274	.2274	‡
Italy—lire	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2388	.2387	.4637
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0387x	.0387x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	.1468
South America			
Argentina—peso‡‡	.2205	.2200	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong King—dol	.2237	.2237	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0600	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8762	.8775	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2050x	.2050x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available, due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

War Jitters Booming The Music Trade

CHICAGO (AP)—War jitters were credited with helping to boom the music business.

William Howard Beasley, of Dallas, Texas, President of the National Association of Music Merchants, said that manufacturers and dealers expected to sell between 135,000 and 140,000 new pianos this year, which would make 1940 the best year for the sale of manual pianos since 1925.

Makers and distributors of other instruments, he said, also had reported notable gains in sales, best sellers including trumpets, clarinets, saxophones (which are returning to popular favor after a slump) and guitars.

Mr. Beasley, whose association is sponsoring the annual music industries convention, attributed the expanded sales of musical instruments to four major factors.

"The uncertainties in world affairs, emphasized by preponderant attention given to news of the European war and its implications," he said, "have led many persons to occupy their spare time with music. More and more persons are finding a release from the tenseness and uneasiness experienced today, in some sort of musical expression."

Other factors he enumerated were better music appreciation, brought about through motion pictures and the radio, improved teaching of music in the schools and the advances made in the manufacture of instruments.

A musical innovation, invented by Laurens Hammond and called a solovox, designed as an adjunct to any piano, was introduced to the convention at a demonstration yesterday for a group of special guests, among them John Barbirolli, Conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

The solovox is operated electrically from a small keyboard which is readily adjusted to a piano. It produces a wide range of tonal qualities, some of them resembling orchestral flutes, strings and reeds, others new to the ears even of expert musicians.

New Investment Firm Registers 5 Classes of Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A registration statement of a new investment corporation, Union Trusteed Funds, Inc., has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Announcement of the action was made by Andrew J. Lord, president of Union Trusteed Funds, Inc., and also of the investment banking firm of Lord, Abbett & Co., Inc., 63 Wall Street. The latter company, which sponsors and manages investment companies with a current market value of more than $25,000,000, will sponsor Union Trusteed Funds, Inc.

Union Trusteed Funds, Inc., has an unusual corporate set-up, consisting of five classes of capital stock designed to provide the investor with an opportunity to purchase an interest in any one or more of the following portfolios:

1. Of bonds to return currently a net yield of between 4½ and 5 per cent.
2. Of lower priced bonds to return currently a yield of between 6½ and 7 per cent.
3. Of preferred stocks to return currently about 6 per cent.
4. Of good quality dividend-paying common stocks to return currently about 4½ per cent.
5. Of "growth stocks" paying a nominal return.

Pacific Lighting Net $2.63 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated report of Pacific Lighting Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30, 1940, shows a balance of $4,226,988 available for the common stock, equivalent to $2.63 a share. This compares with $7,170,502 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1939, or $4.46 a share.

Gross operating revenues for the 12 months ended June 30, 1940, amount to $43,450,643, compared with $46,680,789 for the year ended June 30, 1939, a decrease of $3,230,146. This report, for the first time, covers a full year's operations under the lowered gas rates which became effective July 1, 1939. Revenues also were decreased as a result of the unusually warm weather in Southern California during the winter of 1939-40.

There were 924,089 active meters in service as of June 30, 1940, compared with 882,088 at the end of June, 1939. This represents an increase of 42,001 or 4 per cent.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 1 compared with Aug. 1, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $22,598,121.96 ($19,513,944.85); expenditures, $19,374,291.29 ($24,238,324.91); net balance, $2,576,014,633.04 (02,636,717,772.77); working balance included, $1,845,115,379.09 ($1,950,186,099.63); customs receipts for month, $870,829.95 ($839,976.97); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $347,626,927.04 ($327,358,752.38); expenditures, $849,974,235.43 ($831,563,318.54); excess of expenditures, $506,347,308.39 ($504,203,566.16); gross debt, $43,772,150,390.69 ($40,662,628,657.29); increase above previous day, $1,605,790.48; gold assets, $20,531,244,621.69 ($16,242,923,038.09).

Callite Tungsten Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The semi-annual report of the Callite Tungsten Corporation, Union City, N. J., mailed to its 4,700 stockholders by Charles H. Kraft, President, shows a net income after taxes of $102,787, equal to approximately $0.25 a share on 400,000 shares of common capital stock outstanding. This compares with approximately $0.00 a share on 399,251 shares of common capital stock outstanding a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '46-44	109.7	109.7	109.7
1 3¼s '40-46	111.4	111.4	111.4
4 3¼s '52-50	105.20	105.20	105.20
2 2¾s '54-'51	107.13	107.13	107.13
21 2¾s '60-55	107.30	107.29	107.30
1 2¾s '60-55 reg	107.26	107.26	107.26
1 2¾s '58-56	106.24	106.24	106.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	86	86	86
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46	46	46
1 Allis Clam cv 4s '52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Am T & T 5½ '43	108	106	106
4 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	107½	107½	107½
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	41½	41½	41½
5 Arm Del 4s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 B&O '95 st A	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
2 B&O '95 st C	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2 B&O S W '50 st	45½	45½	45½
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	79	79	78
10 Boston&Me 4½s '70	23⅜	23¼	23¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	96	96	96
2 Buf R&P '57 st	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
2 Bush Term 4s '52	70½	70½	70½
2 Can Nat $s '69 Oct	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 CB&Q 4s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
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23 Chi Ry 5s '27	51	49¼	49¼
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2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅞	108	108⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 3s '63	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
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3 Childs Co 5s '43	41¾	41¾	41¾
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7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105½	105½	105½
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4 Gt Nor 4s	103¼	103	103¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Ill Cen 4¾s

Baltic Vote Called 'Grab'

Continued from Page 1

official rate of five to the dollar—but in Lwow people were offering 300 rubles to the dollar.

Second Stage Begins

After the shops are cleaned out the process enters its second stage. The contents of private houses whose owners have been dispossessed are gradually "bought up" and shipped to Moscow. This work is mainly entrusted to agents of the Moscow Second-hand and Commission Shop who received a wealth of experience in this type of dealing during the years of the great purge when it was their job to liquidate the worldly possessions of the liquidated.

After 10 months of pillage, the Soviet portion of Poland has now been picked bare, but the seizure of the Baltic states and of the Rumanian Provinces of Bessarabia and North Bucovina has opened a new field for this type of enterprise.

When the first Soviet troops arrived in Riga and Tallinn last autumn the shops were so neat and well garnished that they suspected the local authorities of staging a special exhibit for propaganda purposes—for even the more sophisticated foreigner arriving from Moscow or Leningrad felt as though he had emerged into the morning sunshine from an endless drabness.

Now, because it serves Soviet policy, these trim, neat, little cities are to be reduced to the general level of Soviet dinginess and thousands of persons who made these little countries oases on the edge of the desert will be sent to the lumber camps of Siberia.

Molotoff's Speech

Balkan political circles agree that the speech of Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier, on Aug. 1, revealed little new with regard to Russia's future intentions.

There are the customary assurances regarding firmness of German-Soviet friendship as repeated in every speech by Herr Hitler and Mr. Molotoff since the German-Russian pact was signed last year.

There is, in addition, a new note of friendliness toward Italy, the end of the Axis farthest from Moscow.

Doubtless this is calculated to allay Italian suspicions over recent Soviet expansion in the Balkans.

On one important point Mr. Molotoff's views and plans appear to differ from those of the Germans—as regards the duration of the war. Mr. Molotoff repeatedly says in his speech—and parenthetically hopes—that it will be protracted, whereas Germany forsees an early peace.

Doubtless wishful thinking on both sides.

The speech also contains the usual Communist threat against the Soviet's smaller neighbors, whose number has infinitely dwindled since Mr. Molotoff's last speech on foreign policy.

Finland Threatened

Finland is to bear the consequences if it persists in persecuting "pro-Soviet elements" within the country. Turkey and Iran are again accused of anti-Soviet intrigues and warned. For the Albanian State, Mr. Molotoff's speech contains no threats, but speaks of a "normalization of relations."

The Soviet's methods in dealing with its small neighbors resemble those of a circus animal trainer—alternate use of a lump of sugar and the whip but with the latter as the more convincing argument.

At the same time, the Soviets, it is reported, have demanded that Rumanians hand over 400 locomotives and 4,000 railway cars, which the Russians claimed to have been evacuated from Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.

The angry references made by Mr. Molotoff to the embargo placed by the United States on gold belonging to the Lithuanians and their Soviet banks provides one of are shorn of their ideological those lucid intervals when policies trappings and the predatory nature of aggression can be disguised by talk about "liberation from capitalistic yoke" and "democratic elections."

This refusal by the United States to hand over tangible assets of their victims infuriates the Soviets more than any verbal criticisms.

Willkie

Continued from Page 1

mitteeman from Massachusetts and eastern manager.

Oren Root, Jr., first organizer of the pre-convention Willkie campaign and the man behind the Willkie-for-President clubs.

Organization Plans

It was agreed to preserve the identity of three separate organizations and they will be set up as follows:

1. The Associated Willkie Clubs taking in any voter of any political faith who wishes to join. The organization will extend into every state and county of the Union. Headquarters will be in New York and Mr. Root will have large authority and latitude as Executive Director.

2. A Democrat Willkie-for-President movement which will be principally guided by John W. Hanes and Lewis W. Douglas, former high officials in the Roosevelt Administration. This organization will be set up on a Nation-wide basis and while its efforts may be directed more strongly to traditionally Democratic states it plans to offer an active outlet for Democrats in every section of the country who are either opposed to the New Deal on principle or opposed to the third term and just believe that Mr. Willkie stands for what they do.

3. A revitalized Republican organization, led by the popular minority leader in the House of Representatives, will find new figures and new faces in its councils as the campaign gets under way.

4. Special responsibilities of organization will be intrusted to both Mr. Root and Mr. Davenport in whom Mr. Willkie has great confidence. Mr. Root, it was decided, will serve as liaison between the Associated Willkie Clubs and the Willkie Democratic organization and will play an active role in integrating their activities. Mr. Davenport will represent Mr. Willkie in all three movements when the nominee cannot be present himself.

Ready for High Gear

It was apparent from the morning conference that the setting-up of the Associated Willkie Clubs and even the Democratic groups has progressed faster than organization of the Republican campaign itself and it was for this reason that both Mr. Martin and Mr. Willkie were anxious to get together to put things into high gear.

General Classified

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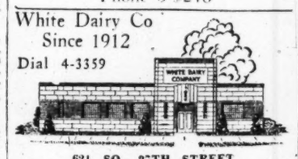
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SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

For Everything Electrical
Appliances and Wiring See
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

HAMMOND ORGAN
COSTS NO MORE THAN A FINE PIANO
CAN NOT GET OUT OF TUNE
MORGAN PIANO COMPANY
8141 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD — MIAMI 8

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
Prestolite Batteries
NORWALK TIRES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5532

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1634

MIAMI BEACH

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 ST. AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
940 EVERGLADES CONCOURSE PH. 6-9112
Opposite Monument
AIR COOLED
FINEST FOODS SERVED

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord
Branch Offices
51 West Central Ave
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 east Pine Street

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

TAMPA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
809-809 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any home

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4194

POLARS
Velvet
ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 93 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 25 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 3675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Anthonys
312 Clematis St.
Quality Outfitters to Men, Women and Children
JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9459

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
208 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL **Laundry** AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3175
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 816
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SUITS and DRESSES Handled to perfection
DIAL 3-5191

PHONE 5838
for furniture, bedding, clocks, pictures, mirrors, lamps shades, trunks, rugs, etc. Get our prices—we will save you money.
SAM MAXWELL
WORTH MAXWELL
124 S. College Street

GREENSBORO

Dick's Laundry Company
328-332 EAST MARKET STREET
Launderers and Cleaners

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stuhlbaus Schneider
Bernois Lion B.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4 Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2 70 02 und 2 70 03
(TEA ROOM)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Gerber-Schonthal
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfarberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Ryffligässchen 3. Tel. 2.15.97

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen, Biscomes de Berne

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

OSCAR FÄH
NEUENGASSE 30
Frames all your pictures

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

BIEL

K. Tschäppät GRAN
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43 09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAPETERIE IMPRESSIONS MEUBLES FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHONE GENÈVE
STATIONERY

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes
at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made.
Hosiery—Shirts

La Maison de Blanc
Calicoes
14 Rue de Rive, vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(WHITE GOODS)

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions.

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

COUNTRY TEA ROOM
CREMERIE DU POMMIER
Shady Garden. Open all year.
Home-made jams and cakes
Specialité de Bricelets
10 minutes from tram No. 3
PETIT-SACONNEX

TYPEWRITERS
CALCULATING MACHINES
Circular Letters Repairs
O. BACHMANN
PASSAGE DES LIONS

INTERLAKEN—Matten

Konditorei-Tea Room
Groceries — Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

LUCERNE

J. Hallensleben a.-g.
Pilatusstrasse 9
Teppiche—Linoleum—Orient-Teppiche

ST. GALL

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Metzler
Volksmagasin St. Gallen

DRUG STORE
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
MARKTGASSE 18
Non-Alcoholic Drinks
Mineral Water Syrups

THUN

MARIE ANDRES
Plätzli 79, THUN
Mercerie, Laine, Coton,
Maison de confiance (Needlework)

ZURICH

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

RADIO Baumann
All of the best makes of receivers
Prompter
Reparaturen Dienst
Phone 4.44.42. Mühlebachstrasse 6

GRIEDER
Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
Grieder & Co.
Zürich
Filiale St. Moritz

RATHAUS-DROGERIE
Dr. H. Kunsmann
Marktgasse 4. Zurich 1. Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence
TRY IT PLEASE!

J. GULDENER
Knüslistrasse 4—Hohlstrasse
Holz & Kohlen
Koks für Zentralheizungen
Tel. 5.28.61 (Fuel)

LEDER-LOCHER ZURICH
SWITZERLAND
THE HOUSE FOR FINE LEATHER GOODS
FOUNDED 1823

Union S. Africa

— CAPE TOWN

Middlemosts
Ladies' Outfitters
Direct importers of THE BETTER KIND of Women's Wear and authorized selling Agents—retail—for several British Fashion Houses.
We Specialize in Travel Wear
MIDDLEMOSTS, First Floor
76, St. George's Street
CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

— CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

DURBAN

John Orr & Co. WEST ST. DURBAN
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

MODEL DAIRY BREAD
is consistently good—because it is manufactured under the best conditions, in an up-to-date factory.
Obtainable at all our establishments or phone 21368.

COMBER & RUSSELL Ltd.
Tennis-Golf-Football-Bowls-Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

MILLAR BROS.
for
Flowers and Floral Work
Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 WEST STREET

LOUDON BROS.
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

ARLINES
For Home Made Cakes, Pies and Pastries. Sandwiches for All Occasions
Lunch Packets delivered to your office
Proprietress: MRS. ADELINE WALLACE
8 Mercury Lane Phone 21951

You Can **BUY OR SELL**
FURNITURE of Every Description at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty) Ltd.
Auctioneers. Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (opp. old Market) Ph. 24410

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders Taken for Any HANDMADE GARMENTS
Maids and Boys Catered For.
Principals:—Miss Ivy Young
Miss Doreen Scott
21, CHESTER HOUSE (next to Anstey's)
West St. Phone 26066

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
8 Pollock Mansions,
Phone 22-6248 Eloff Street

DRIVING TUITION
One Control

EDITH LIDDELL
14 Cole St. Kensington, Ph. 24-1279

"STONEACRE"
Mrs. CLARENCE has room in her large private house for few paying guests. Lovely garden and view.
PHONE 25-2249
85 Nottingham Road, Kensington, Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE **MODERN STORE**

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Station
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
CORNER ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
32 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St Johannesburg

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

London and Paris Fashions
Heath's Buildings, Opp. Barclay's Bank
Von Brandis St., Johannesburg
PHONE 22-6451
Ladies' Dress and Hat Shop
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
ALL SIZES STOCKED

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO., LTD. MARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Mkts.
192 Commercial Rd. Phone 2439
2 North St. Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co.,
163-165 West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery
145 Church St. Phone 2575

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227 Church St. Phone 3189

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167 Church St. Phone 3363

C. Emile
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
DURBAN
399 West Street Phone 20528
409 West Street Phone 21079
3 West Street (Beach) Phone 23292
and at
236 Church St., MARITZBURG Phone 2722

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

"Vic" Joubert's Garage
458, CHURCH STREET
Next to Lion Bridge Pretoria
For good used cars. Expert Service Repairs.
Spares, Tyres and Accessories

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY Pty. Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Max Factor ★
Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

A. E. RICHARDS
PRINTER
17a PITT STREET, SYDNEY • TELEPHONE: B 4661

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD
MANLY Telephone XU 1076

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PLUMBER
General Contractor
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield St., HERTSON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA Phone B. 5896

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street - - Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR—all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
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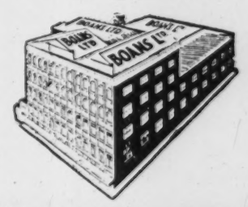
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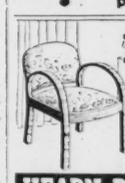
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Just Shrewd

The solicitor became somewhat nettled in his cross-examination, but the insignificant-looking little woman in the witness-box didn't.

He snapped: "You say you had no education, but you answered my question smartly enough."

The witness replied meekly: "You don't have to be a scholar to answer silly questions."—Dublin Evening Mail.

Soft

The piano salesman knocked on the door. A husky fellow answered.

"Good morning," chirped the salesman. "Would you be interested in buying a baby grand piano?"

"Where is it?"

The salesman smiled.

"My dear man," he said, "you didn't expect me to carry a piano with me, did you?"

The other scowled.

"That's the trouble with you white collar fellows," he bellowed. "You think you're too good to do a little manual labor."—Tit-Bits.

"Do you suppose it's a hint?"

One Example

Teacher: "There are direct and indirect taxes. Give me an example of indirect taxation."

Pupil: "The dog tax, sir."

Teacher: "How is that?"

Pupil: "The dog does not have to pay."—Los Angeles Times.

Strong Hint

Verbose lecturer: "If I have talked too long, it is because I haven't my watch, and there isn't a clock in the hall."

Student: "But there is a calendar behind you, sir."—Exchange.

Slightly Mixed

Mistress: "Have you any references?"

Applicant: "What references?"

Mistress: "I stated clearly in my advertisement—'Excellent references.'"

Applicant: "Oh, that? I thought that applied to you!"—Dublin Evening Mail.

Daily Anecdote

In the Back Yard

Lois lives in Pocantico Hills. The rear yard of the house in which she lives runs right to the estate of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., from which it is separated by a wire fence. One Sunday after services in the Pocantico Hills Union Church, Mr. Rockefeller saw Lois and asked, "Hello, what's your name?"

Lois answered, "Mine's Lois; what's yours?"

Came the reply, "Oh, my name is Rockefeller." And four-year-old Lois looked blank. Mr. Rockefeller asked, "Don't you know who I am?"

Lois thought a bit, and finally her face brightened, and she said triumphantly, "Oh! I know you. You live in my back yard!"

And the next Sunday Mr. Rockefeller introduced one of his sons to the "little girl in whose back yard we live."

Cabbages and Kings

Overheard in a London courtroom, according to Tit-Bits: "I am an air raid warden and have to prevent lights showing," said a man fined 10s. for not having a rear light on a car. . . . There are about 8,060 official markers along the international boundary line between the U. S. and Canada. . . . America's largest bird, the California condor, is 5,000 times as large as America's smallest bird, the calliope humming bird. . . . If air was sold for 12 cents a quart, it would cost you over $2,000 a day to breathe. . . . The average American family pays about 5 cents a day for water. . . . New Orleans is called a southern city, but it is north of some two thirds of the world's area.

Nature Notes

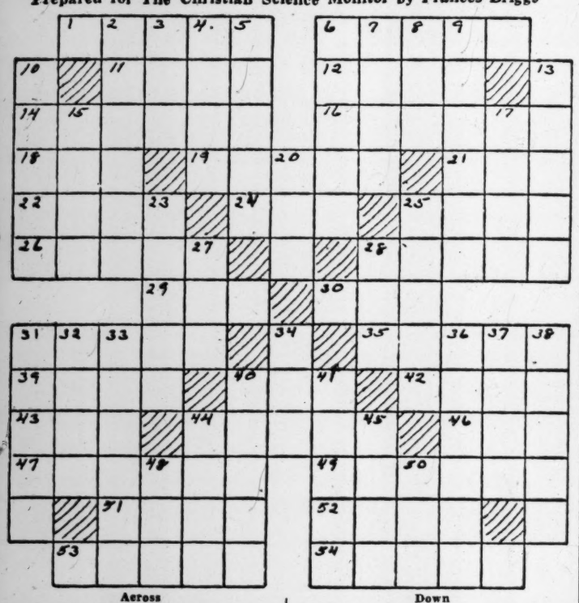
By John N. Meissner

WOLF

All dogs can trace their ancestry to wolves. No other animal is so clever, or so cowardly, as the wolf. Wolves are still found in eastern Europe, Spain, Canada, and western United States. In the Far North wolves turn white in winter.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

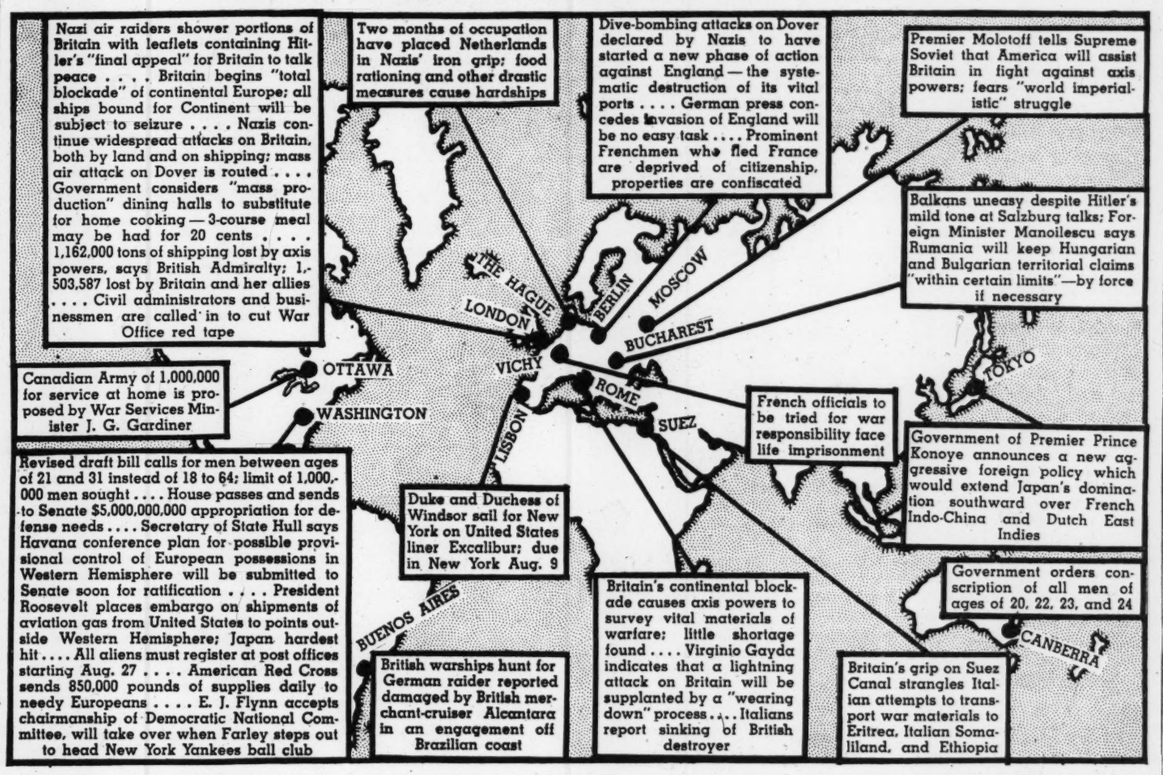
1—The Cid is hero of what country?
2—What fictional character lives on Catfish Row?
11—What river of France flows from Pyrenees to Mediterranean?
12—What German river flows to Baltic Sea?
14—Rose Bampton is what?
16—Who is the musical expert of "Information Please"?
18—What is name of a genus of macaws?
19—One feeds, sails, or grows a tartan—which?
21—Man "bowed by the weight of centuries" leans upon what?
22—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Europe?
24—What word is sometimes coupled with "hue"?
25—What is Shirley Temple's middle name?
26—What is a seaport and fortified town of Soviet Russia, Europe?
28—Hamlet mentions a cloud in shape of what animal?
29—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
30—Who was a patient Bible character?
31—Who disguises herself as a page in "Twelfth Night"?
35—What did the ten virgins carry?
39—What is Scottish Gaelic?
40—A bassarisk has paws, fins, or buds—which (sing.)?
42—What animal was freed by a mouse?
43—What is an antonym of "high"?
44—What workman uses mortar?
46—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
47—What is a mountain range of Soviet Russia, Asia?
49—Anna Jarvis suggested a day to honor whom?
51—What is a river of Rajputana, India?
52—Where is Mt. Everest?
53—What is first name of author of "Show Boat" (pose.)?
54—Who "was a lady"?

Down

2—What canal connects Atlantic and Pacific?
3—In what month was Percy Shelley born (abbr.)?
4—What date in March do you associate with Julius Caesar?
5—What is a manufacturing commune of France?
6—Who asks for crackers?
7—Poems.
8—What is last of canonical books of Bible (abbr.)?
9—What was Alexander Bell's middle name?
10—What is a seaport city of Japan?
13—With what do you associate Charles M. Schwab?
15—What is modern Persia called?
17—How many bones did Mother Hubbard find?
20—Where is Lough Neagh (abbr.)?
23—What was the golden fruit of Greek mythology?
25—Who was "father of such as dwell in tents"?
27—Who was third king of Judah?
28—What State is west of Kansas (abbr.)?
31—What is a mountain of Pennine Alps?
32—What was one of cities of Naphtali?
33—Who was steward of Goneril in "King Lear"?
34—Aeriform fluid is what?
36—Who was younger of Saul's two daughters?
37—Native of Katowice is what?
38—What is name of a dummy used by Edgar Bergen?
40—Where was Du Maurier born?
41—Who is called a contradiction by Pope?
44—What bird of southeastern Asia may be taught to talk?
45—What is a Cyrano?
48—To beset for payment.
50—Sesame is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Nazi air raiders shower portions of Britain with leaflets containing Hitler's "final appeal" for Britain to talk peace . . . . Britain begins "total blockade" of continental Europe; all ships bound for Continent will be subject to seizure . . . . Nazis continue widespread attacks on Britain, both by land and on shipping; mass air attack on Dover is routed . . . . Government considers "mass production" dining halls to substitute for home cooking—3-course meal may be had for 20 cents . . . . 1,162,000 tons of shipping lost by axis powers, says British Admiralty; 1,503,587 lost by Britain and her allies . . . . Civil administrators and businessmen are called in to cut War Office red tape
Two months of occupation have placed Netherlands in Nazis' iron grip; food rationing and other drastic measures cause hardships
Dive-bombing attacks on Dover declared by Nazis to have started a new phase of action against England—the systematic destruction of its vital ports . . . . German press concedes invasion of England will be no easy task . . . . Prominent Frenchmen who fled France are deprived of citizenship, properties are confiscated
Premier Molotoff tells Supreme Soviet that America will assist Britain in fight against axis powers; fears "world imperialistic" struggle
Balkans uneasy despite Hitler's mild tone at Salzburg talks; Foreign Minister Manoilescu says Rumania will keep Hungarian and Bulgarian territorial claims "within certain limits"—by force if necessary
Canadian Army of 1,000,000 for service at home is proposed by War Services Minister J. G. Gardiner
Revised draft bill calls for men between ages of 21 and 31 instead of 18 to 64; limit of 1,000,000 men sought . . . . House passes and sends to Senate $5,000,000,000 appropriation for defense needs . . . . Secretary of State Hull says Havana conference plan for possible provisional control of European possessions in Western Hemisphere will be submitted to Senate soon for ratification . . . . President Roosevelt places embargo on shipments of aviation gas from United States to points outside Western Hemisphere; Japan hardest hit . . . . All aliens must register at post offices starting Aug. 27 . . . . American Red Cross sends 850,000 pounds of supplies daily to needy Europeans . . . . E. J. Flynn accepts chairmanship of Democratic National Committee, will take over when Farley steps out to head New York Yankees ball club
Duke and Duchess of Windsor sail for New York on United States liner Excalibur; due in New York Aug. 9
British warships hunt for German raider reported damaged by British merchant-cruiser Alcantara in an engagement off Brazilian coast
French officials to be tried for war responsibility face life imprisonment
Government of Premier Prince Konoye announces a new aggressive foreign policy which would extend Japan's domination southward over French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies
Government orders conscription of all men of ages of 20, 22, 23, and 24
Britain's continental blockade causes axis powers to survey vital materials of warfare; little shortage found . . . . Virginio Gayda indicates that a lightning attack on Britain will be supplanted by a "wearing down" process . . . . Italians report sinking of British destroyer
Britain's grip on Suez Canal strangles Italian attempts to transport war materials to Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Ethiopia
THE HAGUE
LONDON
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
VICHY
LISBON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
ROME
SUEZ
TOKYO
BUENOS AIRES
CANBERRA

Vocations

Mixer Covers

A woman has designed a cellophane cover for the electric mixer and bowl, to keep them free of dust when not in use. Bound about the edges with colored bias tape, they have sold well at 50 cents each.

Offered from door to door, they sell almost on sight because keeping the electric mixer dust-proof has long been one of the housekeeper's problems.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Louisville Times—The price of admission to a motion picture theater in Alaska is a smoked salmon, and some of the stories the customers hear and see are pretty fishy, too.

Brubaker in New Yorker: The words "fifth columnist" have quickly found a place in our beautiful language. Already the term is being used to designate a person with whom you disagree on the issues of the day.

Daily Quotation

THIS is the beginning of all gospels: that the kingdom of heaven is at hand just where we are.—ANON.

Camera Comments

Folding Types

Having considered the box-type camera, let's look into the possibilities of the folding type. Here we find two kinds—the "fixed" focus, and those with adjustable focusing arrangements. Such cameras have the advantage over the box camera of being more compact, and usually come with a wider range of lenses and shutter equipment. With such an outfit, it is possible for the amateur to make his snaps under varying conditions of light, and also to catch moving objects.

The bellows on folding cameras takes the place of the light-tight box. Besides permitting the user to fold the camera into a more compact unit for carrying, the bellows also provides a means for setting the lens at various distances on certain "focusing" cameras. The purpose of the lens, of course, is to form a sharp image of the object you are photographing, and to project that image onto the film at the back of the camera. By moving the lens part of the camera forward or backward, as indicated on the scale of feet on the base of the camera, the lens is brought into sharp focus. Distances of 25 feet or more may be safely guessed at, but to obtain a sharp focus for closer objects, be sure to pace off the distance accurately, and then set the pointer at the correct distance.

Manly Manners

A New Day

'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

—Longfellow.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Boys from Syracuse (Universal)—Musical comedy deriving from George Abbott's production of the same name. Richard Rodgers' music provides the most substantial part of the entertainment. The comedy depends in part on confused identities and in part on the use of modern customs and colloquialisms against an ancient Greek setting. Allan Jones has a double role and so does Joe Penner. Martha Raye, Rosemary Lane, Charles Butterworth, Irene Harvey.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

The Fugitive (Universal)—Exceptional British film tragedy, set amid the ugliness and poverty of an industrial slum, telling of a husband trying to maintain his household, the theft which he committed, and the murder which followed in its train. Brian Desmond-Hurst has been aided in directing by excellent photography and the acting of a cast headed by Ralph Richardson and Diana Winyard.—Adults.

* * *

Ladies Must Live (Warners)—Rich farm boy marries gold-digging night club songstress who reforms under his homely influence. Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane, Lee Patrick, Roscoe Karns.—Adults.

* * *

The Outsider—Artificial English melodrama in which an unauthorized medical practitioner is supposed to cure the daughter of a reactionary British surgeon. Constant preoccupation with illness and the sick room will render it distasteful fare for many filmgoers. George Sanders and Mary Maguire.—Adults.

* * *

They Drive by Night (Warners)—Melodrama which remains taut and tough so long as it sticks to the highway, but which cannot resist a series of irrelevant detours. The story, about two brothers who own and operate a truck, begins in almost documentary fashion, swings into an accident, marital complications, and murder, but manages to find a happy ending. Obviously the Hays office wasn't listening when the dialogue came in for approval. George Raft, Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino, Ann Sheridan.—Adults.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family—"Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

Adults and Young People—"Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

* * *

Adults Only—"My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rewarding Trust

(New York Evening Post)

New York City

August Heckscher purchased a straw hat recently, in a shop on Madison Avenue. The hat cost $1.39, but Heckscher—who didn't reveal his identity—confessed that he had only $1.25 on his person. . . . "That's all right, take the hat, and you'll owe me 14 cents," said the proprietor. "You look like a man I can trust." . . . The next day Heckscher visited an industrialist who expressed admiration for that hat, and who then was told of the 14-cent story. . . . "Each year, when I send my 600 employees to a summer-camp, I give each one a straw hat," said the industrialist. "Let's reward that man." And so he went to the Madison Avenue shop where Heckscher sent him, and bought out the entire stock.

Odds and Ends

Reasonable

Any man who loves to do good need look no further for a better reason to make him do good.—John Ralph Griffith.

The Good and Bad

Rest assured that all good things are secure and bad ones are not worth worrying about.—John Ralph Griffith.

Heat Proof

Research has produced glass which can be heated bright red and then plunged into icy water without cracking.

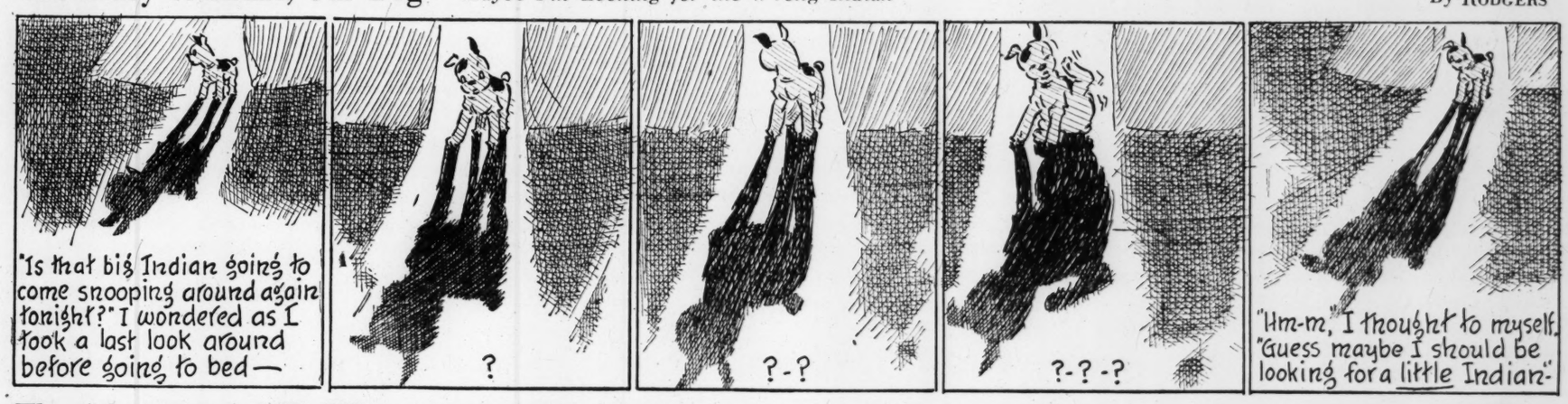
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Beauty Bath!*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S A FELLOW STUCK IN THE MUD.. LET'S GIVE HIM A PUSH —
GLUMPF
UMPF BLOOG MAMF-GUB
SAY— SOME PEOPLE PUT MUD ON THEIR FACES TO MAKE THEM BEAUTIFUL .. LET'S TAKE A DUCK IN THE POND AND SEE WHAT IT DID TO YOU !
NO— TOO BAD— I DON'T THINK YOU LOOK ANY BETTER —
?
LE Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Maybe I'm Looking for the Wrong Indian*

By RODGERS


"Is that big Indian going to come snooping around again tonight?" I wondered as I took a last look around before going to bed—
?
?-?
?-?-?
"Hm-m," I thought to myself. "Guess maybe I should be looking for a little Indian-"

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Will Probably Need Company*

By THE HAGERS

I SAW PROFESSOR WIDGEON'S LIGHT, AND STOPPED TO CALL ON HIM LAST NIGHT.
"IN MAMMOTH CANYON, I HAVE HEARD THERE LIVES A PREHISTORIC BIRD.
SHEER CLIFFS RISE FROM THE CANYON FLOOR; ON TOP A MESA I'LL EXPLORE.
I LEAVE NEXT WEEK TO FIND THIS SPOT." "COULD I GO TOO?" HE QUACKED. "WHY NOT?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1940

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Controlling War Materials

Action of President Roosevelt in licensing or banning the export of certain essential war materials, such as scrap metals and aviation gasoline, needs to be studied in the light of the Congressional Act under which the President has moved.

The May Act, which authorizes such restrictions on the export of strategic supplies, was aimed solely at the conservation of reserves required for the operation of American military and naval forces. It was not intended as a means of curbing or punishing aggressor nations on other continents by withholding materials which they require for war purposes, although such an effect might result if the Act were administered with this as a secondary object. The recent moves of Mr. Roosevelt then become understandable as their primary object is seen to be conservation of national resources, rather than belated sanctions against aggressors.

Analysis of the rulings issued thus far under the May Act shows this to be so. While it was announced that scrap iron hereafter can be exported only by permission of the Government, customs regulations issued under the President's proclamation indicate that only "Number One heavy melting scrap" is thus restricted. This is the choicest grade of scrap metal, consisting of small but heavy pieces free from attachments and ready for immediate insertion in blast furnaces. It constitutes but 20 per cent of American scrap exports. Other grades, therefore, may be exported as usual, either to aggressors or to other nations. Among large importers of other grades are Italy, Spain, and Japan.

The May Act also has been applied to petroleum products, in such a way as to conserve in this Hemisphere all American-made aviation gasoline. While seemingly drastic, this step actually is but an extension of the moral embargo already in force on certain exports to warring nations. Germany, Italy, Russia, and Japan have not been able to import any aviation gasoline from the United States since last year, owing to the moral embargo and the British blockade. Now, the President's refusal to license any exports of high-test gasoline outside of this Hemisphere chiefly affects Great Britain, which, with France, constituted the principal importers of aviation fuel from the United States in the first half of 1940.

When viewed then as conservation of materials vital to the national defense, the President's initial rulings on export control appear to be steps in the right direction. As efforts to curb military aggressors, however, they stop far short of measures which some believe Congress should authorize.

Stars in Their Eyes

Don't hitch your wagon to a star, is the advice implied in a decision by Stanley H. Rolfe, Superintendent of Schools in Newark, New Jersey. Not that Mr. Rolfe feels Emerson has been outmoded. Only that there may have been an overemphasis on stars in some public schools. These stars are usually gold paper. They are awarded for perfect attendance, or in recognition of some duty properly performed. Newark school children must learn to be above such stars. Says Mr. Rolfe:

> Our concern today is with the essentials of character rather than simply outward conformance to certain arbitrary standards which may, in fact, develop habits harmful to the child in his contacts with employers, fellow workers or members of his family.

Mr. Rolfe's words will bear reading over again. If the only sense of reward that children ever enjoyed after doing their duty was the pride of official decoration, duty would be indeed ill paid. Mark Twain, when he had been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, ruefully remarked that "few escape that distinction."

St. Augustine would have agreed with Mr. Rolfe, probably in these words: "In doing what we ought we deserve no praise, because it is our duty." So would George Eliot: "The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another." And Madame Swetchine said: "There are not good things enough in life to indemnify us for the neglect of a single duty."

Nor are there gold stars enough in all the little boxes in all the teachers' desks in all the world to equal the real rewards of honest performance of duty. Children know this instinctively whether or not we clumsy elders try to drive home the lesson with tawdry trifles. Mr. Rolfe deserves a gold star for this decision but—.

For a Flowery Campaign

George D. Aiken, Governor of Vermont, is a most refreshing sort of man. His originality is equalled only by his directness of approach to great public questions. The nearness of election time has brought him and his rival for the Republican senatorial nomination face to face with the subject of campaign posters. Governor Aiken has proposed to Ralph E. Flanders that they reach a gentleman's agreement to let the Vermont hillsides continue this summer to show forth their natural beauty without the disfigurements of political advertising.

"A wild clematis," he suggested, with an eye to the tourist attractions of the state, "is far more attractive to our guests than either your face or mine tacked on the side of a tree or barn."

Such detachment or modesty with reference to the matter of manly beauty is, of course, a great deal to ask from other aspirants to public office. Some of them might be inclined rather to try to turn the language of flowers to their account with the voters. Perhaps there would be slogans of "Pure as the lily," "When you see a daisy, think of Fazey," or "Buttercups for everybody." But such hazards are no more unbearable than the accustomed adornment of political speeches with what a business magazine writer recently called verbal wisteria.

Going back to make mental comparisons between the crop of lithographs that bloom by some roadsides in August and the lilacs that were there in June, one is inclined to think that possibly the most profound political move of the week has come out of Vermont.

Japan's Spy Hunt

The spy hunt with which the new Japanese government has celebrated its advent to power is no new phenomenon in Japan. Such spy hunts come and go like field laborers in Manchuria. They are apt to be interim preoccupations of the police when those worthies are not engaged in tracking down their own folk suspected of harboring "dangerous thoughts."

Yet the present case has its own peculiar circumstances. It may, of course, be regarded as a particular manifestation of a general alarm about "fifth columns" and Trojan horses. The revelations in Europe have shown that "boring from within" has defied the ordinary police precautions of half a dozen countries. Even the United States is seeking to stamp out the menace. In Japan, which normally nurses an extreme fear of foreign machination, the disclosures in Europe were bound to have an extraordinary reaction.

But it would be too credulous to say that the new campaign in Japan is just an exaggerated anxiety to keep Nippon unsullied. It smacks, rather, of a sort of skirmishing preliminary to some diplomatic step or sudden military stroke in the Far East which would keep Japan abreast of events in Europe. For Japan cannot afford to be either on the losing side in the conflict in Europe or even on the sidelines.

This, of course, doesn't square with Japan's self-imposed mission in the Far East. The New Order, Japanese style, is that the big Powers should stick to their continents. Yet the Japanese have not the organization, the resources, or the confidence to go it alone. They must have a bandwagon in the Italian manner. But, unlike the Italians (or, should one say, Mussolini), they can't decide who's going to win. Accordingly they are making a great to do about British spies in the hope of ingratiating themselves in Nazi favor without losing, as yet, their freedom of action.

Much the same back-and-forth maneuvering was excited in Japan during the last war. In that war the Japanese were tied to the British by alliance. They joined the war formally, therefore, as an ally. But on more than one occasion, when the Germans seemed to be winning, the Japanese acted as if they regretted the alliance. The strain on the Japanese was obvious. That is the sort of strain that seems to lie at the root of the latest excesses of the Japanese police. The only way that this new Japan can be impressed is by evidence of strength.

Certain submarine and naval commanders should keep tuned to the home stations if they want to keep up with how much shipping they have sunk.

Adaptability is now ranked second to ability as a desirable quality in an employee. Getting along with one's neighbor is an asset under any conditions.

Our Readers Say—

Colonies—and German Occupations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter under the heading, "Towards an Orderly World," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor in May, the writer asks how any peace or stability in this world can exist as long as nations exploit subject peoples and he mentioned England in India, France in Northern Africa and Germany in Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

May I be permitted to submit that it does not seem quite fair to classify British rule in India and French rule in Northern Africa with the recent German occupations of European countries. After all, it has to be remembered that British occupation of rule in India and the French rule in Northern Africa occurred at least 100 years ago and since then the world has made great progress and actions are judged today from a higher standard. Nobody would wish to deny that mistakes were made in the past in British and French colonial policy, but at the same time it should be remembered that British rule in India and French occupation in Africa has brought with it great benefits for the respective countries and their populations. The British have sunk a huge capital in India, built the railways and irrigation works, promoted education and trade. During the past century the British have acted as a stabilizing force in India, which otherwise would have been torn by religious and racial strife.

In many respects the people of India and Northern Africa were backward races, and the occupation of such countries cannot be compared with the German military aggression on European countries with a very high standard of education and culture. I do not think it can be said that British occupation of India is a one-sided exploitation today, when Britain has rendered great services to India and the Indian people. The same can be said of the French in Northern Africa. The British anyway are gradually leading the people of India towards self-rule. Great wisdom is required in promoting this policy. In the light of India's history and general make-up, it is a great experiment which Britain has undertaken. A large section of India's enormous population, especially the independent princes and the so-called fighting tribes, have the most loyal sentiments towards England. It is probable that no other country in the world could have undertaken the governing of the Indian Empire which has been called the brightest jewel in the British crown.

A. VINCENT
Paris

Opie Read's Arkansas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Believe you are mistaken about Opie Read's being the author of "Slow Train Through Arkansas." I have one of the books, the author of which is a man by the name of Jackson. It had a tremendous sale on trains in this State until someone requested the railroads to stop their vendors selling it.

Opie Read, former newspaper man, wrote stories of the rivers and some with settings in Arkansas, but his stuff was not uncomplimentary to the people and its institutions. Mr. Jackson's stuff was so exaggerated that intelligent readers did not believe all he said about Arkansas. Arkansas people once got to believing they were "queer" until they got to motoring all over the United States and found there were other people just as queer in the New England, Eastern, Mid-Western and Western States. There are just as big "rubes" at Forty-second Street and Broadway as at "Possom Wallow," Ark.

W. H. HALLIBURTON
City Editor, Daily Siftings Herald,
Arkadelphia, Ark.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Due Warning

"Endowed With Certain Unalienable Rights"—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America are written the immortal words:

"All men are created equal, . . . they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

Millions of United States citizens and inhabitants have experienced, and are experiencing, the blessings of this divinely inspired proclamation. It is the principle of their individual democratic existence and self-government. Our national form of representative government should be the true representation and collective expression of individual self-government—of man governed by his Maker.

As individual citizens of the United States of America, we may well examine our effective efforts to keep our national Government a true reflection, or representation of our individual thinking.

Are we uninterested in the character and qualifications of our Government officials? Have we unwittingly invested governmental agents and agencies with power which we, the people, should retain? Are we indifferent to national and international problems? Do we carelessly believe our democracy will endure without our individual support in thought, as well as taxes? Then we have forfeited our right to self-government, and the dictators will get us if we don't watch out.

Our hold on democracy is precarious, but our duty remains clear. We must conscientiously acquaint ourselves with world problems, both foreign and domestic. Through prayer and communion with God, we must allow His wisdom and intelligence to unfold in our own thinking the solution to these problems. We must then convey and communicate these clear views of policy to our governmental representatives, in both State and National Legislatures, and we must urge our fellow citizens to do likewise.

Democracy is a government for the people, by the people, and it can only be saved for the people by the people.

United in the ideals and practice of true democracy, we can and shall withstand the onslaughts of totalitarianism and dictatorships and preserve forever our rightful freedom and peace.

ELDREDGE M. MURRAY
Chicago

P. R. and Independent Voting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a good time for making public demand in behalf of proportional representation (share voting) in which every voter could express his views on whatever issue he considers most important. As it is now, the party Hitlers fix up the platform or the party policy, and the individual voter cannot do anything about it.

But with proportional representation (P. R.) the voter could adopt a policy that appeals to him, and put it into effect as far as his voting reaches, whether he is with the controlling majority of his party or not. In other words, P. R. gives opportunity for every individual voter to choose his party and at the same time choose the policy he wishes to support. He chooses his party, but does not subject himself to it. If the majority of his party agree with him, all right. If not, still he can have his party and his selected issue. He can have both, even where they do not agree with each other—as they often do not.

This does not mean a referendum on every subject; but it means that the individual voter, without any permission from convention or committee, can pick in accordance with his own judgment the issue on which he will vote, and then he can vote for the individual candidate who best represents the right side of that issue.

Right now is a good time, when voting is in the air and "on the air," for every voter to ask his congressman about this.

Washington WILLIAM C. LEE

North . . South . . East . . West

A Personal Open Letter

By Frank L. Perrin

What follows here is addressed to the hundreds of newspaper editors and publishers in the towns and cities, large and small, in the United States. I make no slightest apology in writing to them personally and intimately This is due to the fact that in the not too remote past I faced problems similar to those confronting the country editor and his brothers and cousins in the smaller cities. An apprenticeship which began in an office equipped with an antiquated hand-lever Washington press led successively to shops in which appeared the rotating Campbell, the flat-bed work-and-turn, the then modernized "Prouty," and the roll-fed, flat-bed Duplex press built to print both sides of the sheet.

It is this background, illuminated by sometimes trying, and sometimes happy experiences, that permits this personal and more or less confidential communication. The purpose is to justify, in the thought of those editors who still realize the power and influence they possess in their communities, and to encourage, in the thought of those less assured and less courageous, a realization of their opportunity and responsibility.

The thought of the people of the world, and by that is meant the thought of the people next door, in the next block, and in ourselves, needs to be steadied and stabilized—not standardized. The radio is not doing much, if anything, to accomplish what is desired. The voices heard are remote and the contact is not intimate. Even the pulpit, unhappily, seems sometimes to have lost part of its former influence. Searchers for the truth fail, unless they seek diligently and wisely, to find that which satisfies and enriches. More and more the way is open and the opportunity provided for the counselors in whom the people repose trust and a degree of confidence to be heeded.

* * *

I know from experience that the temptation is to believe that the power of the press has been dissipated because it has, in too many instances, been abused and an inviolable trust betrayed. But that power and that influence survive and exist. It is impotent in some degree only because it is not exercised. You have seen, as I have seen more than once, the reincarnation of this power arising, as it were, from the debris and ashes of a country newspaper or a city newspaper despoiled by unworthy workmen. The opportunity for constructive, unobtrusive, and appreciated service which comes to the editor of a neighborhood or country newspaper is one that comes to few men or women. The need is that those who enjoy this opportunity appreciate and utilize it.

Experience and observation have taught every thinking person to realize the fact that the sane, charitable, progressive people of America, native and adopted, can easily be persuaded to abandon their occasional prejudices and their belief in false doctrinal theories, economic, political, or racial. Simple expositions of truth are sufficient, even in times when prejudices have become deeply grounded. The glamour of fantastic palliatives recommended by the prototypes of the once popular patent-medicine vendor fades and is dispelled under the light of reason and understanding.

* * *

In this column, occasionally, it has been urged that in every city or town where the need exists the newspaper editor and one or more equally qualified allies form an alliance dedicated to the overthrowing of predatory lawless combinations preying upon the youth, the homes, and legitimate industry in their community. But just now the responsibility must be assumed chiefly by the editor. No one can do as well as he the work which must be done now. The emergency is not the November elections entirely, though that approaching date warns us of the necessity of performing our own work as free electors and American citizens. The task is not alone one of repairing scattering damage done to the structure built within a century and a half. It is one which demands a reconsecration to the foundation upon which that structure of democracy, free initiative, personal responsibility, and confidence in the administration of our laws was erected.

The city or country editor who accepts this responsibility and approaches this task need offer no apology to his readers. It is not for him to espouse, of necessity, the cause of any particular political party or faction. One usurps the prerogative of the individual when he tells him how or for whom to vote. The process is simpler and more effective than that. There are underlying truths which can and should be told. In these lie both argument and persuasion. And those who would persuade and convince have learned, or must learn, to speak wisely and kindly.

The Wide Horizon

"Gold Is Where You Find It"

By Mary Zirkle

It is difficult to write of anyone finding his own particular pot of gold in California without the apprehension of starting a new rush of the Argonauts, or at least of laying oneself open to the charge of being unsympathetic to the troubles of the migrant workers.

Nevertheless, here is the story of Will and his wife, Marie. I write of them because I know them and so can speak of their experiences, but they are the sort of young people everyone knows, and are not remarkable except that what happened to them could happen to anyone. Theirs is an American Story.

Will is an orphan, brought up as a ward of a Kansas farmer in moderate circumstances. He passed the eighth grade examination in his rural school, but refused to attend high school although the opportunity was offered him. He was not a good student, nor a worker of any exceptional skill, but he was industrious and usually managed to find employment on the farms of his community. He married before he was twenty and, faced with the responsibility of a wife and baby, resolved to seek his fortune in California.

* * *

Not an unusual story, you will agree. It follows a century-old pattern, even to the vain efforts of those wiser and more experienced than he to turn him from his idea; for if the young people did not know that this was a hare-brained scheme it was not for want of warning. But California was a magic word even before Chambers of Commerce gilded it.

So Will and Marie packed their suitcases, took their baby daughter and the little money Will's foster parents could spare them, and "caught a ride" with a man who was driving west. They went with him as far as Idaho, where they were left stranded and discovered that even their suitcases had gone on with the stranger.

Fortunately, it was the season for the potato harvest, and Will found work at that until the cold grew so severe that Marie and the baby spent most of their time in bed to keep warm in the tent they rented at an auto park. Potatoes, at least, were cheap, and it was good, Marie wrote, that they liked potatoes so well. They managed to save a few dollars, and Will's foster mother sent them a few more saved from her egg money. Enough to buy tickets on the bus for California!

So they came at last to the San Joaquin valley, migrant workers without even a jalopy to carry them from field to field. Not that they stayed long in the fields. Will had been trained as a farmer but he was willing to turn his hand to any work, and in a small town near Fresno he made the acquaintance of an older man who was laying hardwood floors, and expressed a desire to learn the trade. Charley, the older man, liked the boy and took him on as a helper.

* * *

That was five years ago. Charley and Will worked so well together that after several months they formed a partnership and branched out for themselves in the floor laying business. Charley was a good workman, but he had somehow lacked the incentive to set himself up independently. How well their enterprise has succeeded is shown by a letter I just received from Marie.

"Did I tell you," she writes, "about the job Will is on now? He started it February 1, and it will last through May. A San Francisco company is building sixty houses and Will and Charley got the contract of laying, sanding and finishing the floors. . . . They have had several other jobs, school and hospital, this winter, and have had three and four men working for them. These are all union jobs.

"Will joined the —— Lodge last week. It will help in a business way and I think will be good for us. The Lodge meets every Monday night and has a social meeting every month. . . ."

I do not say that all the migrants could do as they have done. You may remember Hans Andersen's fable of Great Claus and Little Claus as illustrating that it all depends on how the hides are brought to market whether or not they will fetch a bushel of money apiece; but it is comforting to reflect that while opportunity may seem more elusive than formerly, it has not entirely deserted these shores.

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